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THE COMMERCIAL PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1870. NO. 103.

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Deery and Dion are about to arrange another billiard match for two thousand dollars, to take place on the 23d inst. in San Francisco.

It is rumored that the California Pacific Railroad has been sold to the Central Pacific. Both companies deny the sale, nevertheless the report seems to obtain credence. The possession of the California Pacific will put the entire system of railroads to California under control of the Central Pacific Company.

The Grand Jury of Los Angeles county, California, have indicted the members of the late city council of Los Angeles, including the Mayor, for an alleged fraudulent issue of city scrip of over fifty thousand dollars, only eight thousand of which can be accounted for.

The Mozart Hall Democracy of New York, under the leadership of Benjamin Wood, are about to take the war path. On Tuesday, the various ward delegations sent in the names of three inspectors for each district for the primary elections, which are to take place in a few days. It is rumored that a number of the disaffected Tammanyites have gone over to Mozart.

Dr. A. McCloskey, an eminent physician of Mobile, died on Tuesday.

The Alabama Legislature assembled on Tuesday. In the Senate the bill reorganizing the city government of Mobile was presented, and it was made the special order for Tuesday next.

A large and enthusiastic annual meeting of the delegates from the different divisions of the Express Men's Mutual Life Insurance Association was held in Elmira, New York, on Tuesday. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, H. Fullam; General Superintendent, Homer, S. Dewitt; Corresponding Secretary, J. K. Murdock. The following gentlemen composed the Board of Directors: Messrs. Fullam, Smith, S. Dewitt, Elmira, New York; H. Stoner, Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. H. Hamilton, Cincinnati, O.; C. D. Pilkington, Galion, Ohio; E. Chapin, Toledo, Ohio, and J. Wells, Chattanooga, Tenn. Resolutions were passed thanking the officers of the Association for the past year for the faithful and impartial performance of their duties. Cleveland, Ohio, was unanimously selected as the place for the next annual meeting. This association has been in existence since 1868, and its members now number seven hundred and four members.

Two hundred liquor shops have been run in Boston the past year despite the prohibitory law.

Thirty wholesale liquor establishments and distilleries were seized on Tuesday by Collector Bailey, of the Third (Long Island) New York district, for evasion of tax by false returns. One of the distilleries was that of the opera house Pikes.

Governor Randolph's message to the New Jersey Legislature says that the excess of receipts over expenditures and the assets on hand are sufficient to pay all debts of the State.

The plano-forte makers of New York threaten to strike against a reduction of wages, unless

The Mississippi Legislature met at twelve o'clock on Wednesday, and completed its House organization. The oath was administered by the Judge of the Supreme Court. The test oath was required.

The steamship Enterpe, for New York, with one thousand bales of cotton and an assorted cargo, was burned Tuesday morning in Galveston Bay. The vessel and cargo, except eight hundred bales of cotton, are a total loss.

Nothing further has been heard of Cook, the New York absconding clerical libertine, and the young lady he took with him. The impression of the friends of Miss Johnston is that the parties have gone to Europe, and instances also point to England as a probable place of refuge. Cook is heir to a large entailed property in that Kingdom, and will become wealthy upon the death of an uncle there. It has been ascertained that he spent the week previous to his flight in borrowing money from his parishioners, and that he secured from them about three thousand dollars. The second Cook, taken in connection with his recent villainy, leaves no doubt that he is a deliberate, cold-blooded scoundrel, and that no palliation of his offenses on the score of mental infirmity or of liquor or opium, can be urged.

The Kansas Legislature convened Tuesday in the new capital building at Topeka. A full list of officers was elected, including Miss Emma Campbell, of Topeka, enrolling clerk. The Governor's message will be delivered to-day. All the officers of the State are either crippled soldiers, widows or soldiers' orphans.

A large number of resolutions and propositions to amend the State Constitution were offered in the Tennessee Convention yesterday. Among them were propositions in favor of restoring the right of suffrage to white persons only; prohibiting the Legislature from passing laws embracing more than one subject; from authorizing the intermarriage of whites and blacks; from restricting the rights of parties to contract for rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent.; to make all property taxed; providing for lengthening the time of the Governor, and clothing him with the veto power; for the election of county clerk, sheriff, tax collector or register and coroner by magistrates; for the appointment of clerks of courts of record; for the abolition of United States Senators, Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer by the people; instructing the Committee on Judiciary to report such changes as necessary in the judicial system; providing that citizens may prosecute claims against the State for removing disqualifications of preachers from holding office in any county where such has a population of one thousand a member in the Legislature, and against infringing on the rights of municipal corporations without their consent. One proposition was that the right of suffrage be confined to those white persons who had paid all state and county taxes from the year previous to the time of offering to vote. The propositions were referred to Committees, and it will be several days before anything is reported for final action.

The Brickmayers' National Convention reassembled in Chicago yesterday morning. A special committee was appointed to draft resolutions in reference to the telegraph operators' strike. A letter was received from John W. Browning, of New York, saying the strikers have determined to fight the Western Union Telegraph Company until they have achieved a complete victory. He says also that he offered to the Western Union to settle the difficulty between the operators, but they have been rejected. Browning hopes the brickmayers will protect the next annual ball on condition that the Reports of local Unions were read. A resolution was passed to the effect that it is the object of a National Trades' Union or Assembly, to be composed of delegates from each national organization of trades, for the mutual aid and benefit of all. Resolutions were passed in favor of the Co-operative Association of carriers, projected by Mr. Rosenstock, who is there. A number of circulars were referred against granting traveling cards.

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The message of Governor Harvey to the Kansas Legislature gives the total liabilities of the State at $4,207,117; resources, $809,550; number of school districts in the State, 1,707; increase, 359; number of persons of school age, 94,647; increase, 16,587; number of scholars in public schools, 56,881; increase, 13,541; total paid for teachers' wages, $282,779; total raised for public schools, $561,531; total number of school houses, 1,202; value, 1,031,702. He recommends the Fifteenth Amendment is recommended, also the restoration of suffrage to those disfranchises for connection with the rebellion. The Governor denounces the policy of moral suasion adopted by the Government towards the Indians, and comprises of public sentiment in the East on his question. He says the Indians confined in reservations, and the Government to detail sufficient force of troops to keep them there in the neutral land question he says there is till necessity for troops, and their presence in form is conducive to peace and order.

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

Treasuryship Contest Ended

Gen. W. W. Irwin Elected.

The Vote---Irwin, 70; Mackey, 61.

The Democrats Unite With Fifteen Republicans.

Exciting Scenes in Joint Convention.

Total Rout of the Treasury Ring.

A MAJORITY OF ASSEMBLYMEN RISE ABOVE PARTY.

Opinions of Politicians and the People on the Result.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE

Findlay, Democrat, Admitted from the Somerset District—Increase of Governor's Salary—Metropolitan Police Bill—The House Approves the Senate Resolution Closing Bergner's Record Contract—Senator Lowry's Speech in the Scull-Findlay Contest.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 12, 1870.

FIRST BALLOT.

First ballot—no choice. Mackey, sixty-two; Daniel O. Barr, fifty-five; Bishop Simpson, one; Irwin, twelve, Henderson, one; Shoemaker, one, Billingfelt and Kerr of the Senate did not vote.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Second ballot—Irwin, sixty-six; Mackey, sixty-three; Barr, two; Shoemaker, one. Not voting, one.

THIRD DISPATCH.

ONE O'CLOCK AND TWENTY MINUTES.—Irwin voted. After voting down a motion to adjourn by yeas fifty-six nays seventy-six, the vention balloted a third time, as follows:

Mackey, sixty-one; Irwin, seventy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 12, 1870.

The State Treasurer question is at last settled, after a contest unparalleled in the intensity and vigor with which it has been conducted. For the nomination it was boisterous and full of braggadocia. But when Irwin stated on Thursday last, he would be a candidate in the Joint convention of the Senate and House of his friends chose to vote for him they were at liberty to do so, the question assumed another shape, and there was a decided change in the air. This morning it was charged a combination of Democrats and Irwin's friends had been effected, and Mackey's adherents were busy with emissaries to demoralize it. Still there was nothing tangible to be got in the way of evidence of the proposed coalition.

This morning the Democratic caucus met with Mr. Scott, of Columbia, as chairman, and nominated Daniel O. Barr, of Allegheny, with the understanding that if on the first ballot a sufficient number of Democrats were rejecting Mackey's nomination to insure Irwin's election, should the Democrats vote for him, then Barr would be withdrawn on second ballot, and the vote of the Democratic members should be given to Irwin. There was no opposition of any account in caucus to this resolution, which was the warm assignment of Buckalew and Wallace. These facts became whispered about, and when the joint convention met at noon the excitement was most intense. The lobbies were crowded, and all the members of both houses in their seats save Billingfelt, of Lancaster.

The roll call went swimmingly along until Lowry's name was reached, when, amid uproarious laughter, he voted for Bishop Simpson. He was the first ballot, Senator Wallace voted for A. L. Henderson, Representative Coray for L. D. Shoemaker, and eleven other representatives for Irwin. Senator Kerr did not vote. Mackey had 61 votes on the first election. The excitement was very great during the progress of the vote, but at its close the Mackey men took confidence, as nobody evident that he could not command enough Republicans to carry him through.

The second ballot was even more exciting. When Beck, the first Democratic Senator on the roll, was called, and he voted for Irwin, the unpalatable truth was shown to Mackey's friends that a combination had been made against their candidate. The result was the result became absorbing as Democrat after Democrat voted for Irwin. When Beans, of Bucks, and Brobst, of Berks, rendered the necessary change, the claims against the Senator for removing disqualifications of preachers from holding office in any county where such has a population of one thousand a member in the Legislature, and against infringing on the rights of municipal corporations without their consent. One proposition was that the right of suffrage be confined to those white persons who had paid all state and county taxes from the year previous to the time of offering to vote. The propositions were referred to Committees, and it will be several days before anything is reported for final action.

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accept the caucus nomination, indignantly deny all assertions on their integrity, and especially the intimation that there was any collusion between them and the Democrats, other than that which appears on the record. In the matter of the rejection of the police law for Philadelphia, about which there is the most talk, as the consideration the Democrats are to receive for their votes for Irwin, a number of members who voted for Irwin have told me they shall treat the question on its merits, and have made no pledges to the Democrats, nor were any asked on the subject. They declare they were elected pledged to break up the Treasury ring that has heretofore ruled the State, and instead of defending their conduct in voting against Mackey, are jubilant over it, as a great victory achieved. They express no fears of their constituents when the latter are made acquainted with all the facts in the case.

Gen. Irwin made a very plain and explicit statement to your correspondent as to his alleged negotiations with the Democrats. He says on Friday last after it was known he would be a candidate in opposition to Mr. Mackey, he had a conference with Senator Wallace at the Bolton House at the latter's request. Wallace said the Democrats were as anxious as Irwin's friends to break up the Cameron Treasury ring, and asked the General if a sufficient number of Republicans would vote for him to make his election certain, if the Democrats would throw their votes for him. Mr. Irwin replied he had assurances that he would get more Republican votes than he needed if the Democrats would vote for him. Subsequently, Mr. Irwin saw Messrs. Buckalew and Wallace and gave them the names of his Republican supporters. This was all that took place between them, and they were the only Democratic members Irwin talked with on the subject. No pledges were required from Irwin and none given by him, and as far as he knows by any other gentleman supporting him. Messrs. Buckalew and Wallace said the Democrats wanted a hand in smashing the Cameron ring, and were willing to unite with Republicans in supporting a Republican for State Treasurer to promote this result. On their recommendation the Democratic caucus passed the resolution it did to go for Irwin should the first ballot show he had the needed Republican strength.

Outside of politicians here the result is looked on as having very little bearing on politics, except in so far as politics are connected with and dependent on the Cameron Treasury ring. That is the idea of the free thinkers on political matters, but of course intense partizans magnify its proportions vastly, and predict all manner of evil results to the Republican party. Bergner, of the *Telegraph*, who only got sixty thousand dollars out of the State Treasury last year, and feels sore over the *Record* job, says in his paper this evening that the vote it in the most positive terms that the checks which were given to some of the most prominent politicians were forgeries.

The events of to-day make it tolerably clear that had Huff, of Greensburg, the third candidate, remained in the field, he, and not Irwin, been nominated in caucus over both Irwin and Mackey. He was here to-day, and it was proposed to place him in nomination in consideration, but he declined to stand in the fight as it stood. A large number of people attracted here by the Treasury contest leave for their homes to-night.

The question of economy was up in the House to-day on a resolution to appoint four additional pages. Messrs. Brown, Webb and Vankirk defended the resolution in a brief manner, it would be the opening wedge. It was also in violation of the law limiting the employees of the House, and a waste of money. Postponed.

All the Republican party wants is honesty and fair play. The registry law, and it will has got it. There is nothing that the people of Pennsylvania are more sensitive over as they are over the question of the purity of the ballot box, and should be. The Democratic party practiced all kind of frauds in the past, and the people felt they went to tampering with the ballot box and defeating the will of the people, and refused to take their seat. And when they did this the God stirred up wrath in the hearts of the people, and the Democracy was smitten down, and ought to be smitten down, and will be smitten down when they endeavor to prevent by fraud the will of the people from being heard. Let the Republican party keep its hands off the ballot box, and keep them in their hands, and it will come back upon them like Banquo's ghost. That little exercised. Let them look to it, for it is clear here that this precedent, this outrage against a majority of the people, will be followed by Commissioners, against the laws of the country, and a revolution will be the result. Let the United States would be inflicted here. Let Lowry and Buckalew and John A. Hiester, ex-Attorney General Brewster, of Philadelphia, which stated that Mr. Finlay was entitled to the seat.

That is the law of this country. Let the majority of the people rule, and the will of the majority of this country will be with those who sustain the law. Let the people be trampled upon, down and trample under foot the law, and give the excuse that they fear that will leave the country, and join a party whose only quality is "hate," a party that hates the Union, hates the flag, hates—why they have got, (laughter.) Do you think I am going over, (laughter.) Then you do, gentlemen: that kind of fear I will forever quiet. I am not going to be driven from the ranks of the Republican party while I am on earth, but I am going to denounce as unfaithful any Republican who votes with a party that will vote for a man out on account of his politics. This country will not permit it. Nothing to this. They will permit no party to do this. If Mackey is declared to be the choice of a majority of the certified returns of the people, let him come in peace. But when a man withdraws his commission and comes in and contests, and shows his case to be a good one, no gentleman can be more ready to give him the seat than myself.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

Annexation of the British Possessions in North America.

[From Herald's Washington Correspondent.]

The fact is gradually developing that a part of the policy of the administration is to acquire the whole of the territory lying on our borders or adjacent thereto. It is withdrawn around in administration circles that a movement has been on foot for some time looking to the annexation of all the British possessions in North America, and that in a short time the matter will be so far matured as to bring it officially before the Interior, Southern question was first brought up the President, it is said, thought it would be sufficient if we could annex that part of the British possessions known as the Red River Settlement. Prominent members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, including Mr. Sumner, urged that it would be just as easy to annex all of British America as a portion of it, and it is said the President coincided in that opinion. The details of the movement have not been thrown out, but it is known to warrant the belief that the annexation is to be made on the basis of the payment of all our claims against Great Britain, the most practical estatement believing that we will never get any other way. Since the fact of Mr. Sumner's address before the taking of the next census." The resolution offered by Senator Corbett today, looking to the annexation of British Columbia, it may be stated, is independent of the movement referred to, that gentleman not being familiar with what is going on in the State Department and in the Foreign Relations Committee.

STATE NEWS.

The Reading *Star*, a bright little penny paper of that city, started at the outset, has suspended with the seventeenth issue.

The wholesale merchants and manufacturers of Erie sold in 1869, $8,900,113 worth of goods. The business made up about one quarter of the whole amount.

The Drake testimonial has reached the sum of $3,700, principally the contributions of the citizens of Titusville. The Pittsburgh oil dealers have not contributed a cent, as yet. Will they?

Louis M. Chasteau, for twenty-five years an attache of the press of Philadelphia, and for many years the city editor of the *Press*, has been appointed Captain of the Capitol Park Guard, a very responsible position. His contemporaries all speak well of him, and his appointment by the Board of Commissioners is therefore a judicious one.

Councilman M. E. Dunlap, of Erie, has been arrested in that city, charged with embezzlement, by Mrs. Hodges, of Lockport, N. Y. He was given a note for $675 by Mrs. Hodges, to collect, and he returned her the sum of fifty dollars, reserving fifty dollars for his fees, alleging that he had received one hundred dollars on the note.

Governor Geary has tendered to Hon. John Strohm, of New Providence, Lancaster county, the appointment to the existing vacancy in the Board of Public Charities.

The Spanish Crown Jewels.

The question of the crown jewels is one that the Spanish Cortes is not disposed to drop until all the debts of the country to the Duke of Alva are brought to light. Senor Figuerola, in a speech delivered in the assembly recently, referring to the assertion of Maria Christina, "as to the jewels of the crown, they were the French have *stolen* them," denied the right of a Bourbon to call a Bonaparte a thief, and he was applauded for the assertion. Encouraged by this expression of the House, he further said that this coarse appellation used by the ex-Queen mother could be employed very properly by Spaniards against Maria Christina of Bourbon. He further declared that "even admitting that the French had carried off jewels worth 22,000,000, as the partisans of the ex-Queen asserted, there remained still about 80,000,000 worth that had disappeared after the death of Ferdinand VII., together with all the money that had retained in her possession the keys of safes in which the jewels were kept. When that lady left Spain, said the Minister, the keys were found, but the safes were empty. Senor Olozaga had been charged to claim them from her at the time, but she had only given back about $5,000,000 worth, and forwards to her daughter, who carried them off in her turn, so that the Spanish crown at present is no richer by the transaction.

Gov. McClurg, of Missouri, speaking of capital punishment, says: If the General Assembly consider it barbaric, it would be well to remove it from the statutes during my term of office. I am not satisfied of its barbarity. The teaching of Christianity is, that the ruler "beareth not the sword in vain, for he is the minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil."

Spasms in Children

Are most frequently caused by worms. B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge will expel them immediately. TYIS

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Postal Matters—Gen. Terry to Punish Perjured Rebels—The Next Apportionment.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 12, 1870.

Postal Matters.

The Postmasters of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Indianapolis, and two or three of the special postoffice agents are here to consult with Mr. Creswell and his assistants on the working of certain features of the postal system. They want to make the free delivery system more efficient than it now is in large cities generally, and extend it to some of the smaller cities. The registry system does not work quite to Mr. Creswell's satisfaction, and some changes in the regulations governing it will probably be made. The rates on small money orders are thought to be high, and to-day's deliberations will, it is believed, be followed by a reduction in this direction. The subject of collecting newspaper postage was also discussed.

Georgia Legislators Commit Perjury.

Gen. Terry, commanding in Georgia, telegraphed here this morning, saying that several members of the Legislature had taken the test oath, and he had reason to believe they had committed perjury in so doing. He wants to know what he shall do in the premises. Gen. Sherman, after consultation with the President and the Secretary of War, answered that in flagrant cases where there was no doubt the persons had aided the rebellion, he should deal with them vigorously in his own discretion. General Terry is not a man of half way measures, and under this discretionary order he will be apt to show some of the ex-rebels of his State that they cannot safely violate the letter and spirit of the reconstruction laws.

The Next Congressional Apportionment.

Congressman Judd has the floor in the House as soon as the Virginia bill is disposed, and will speak on the bill, of which he is the author, for arranging the apportionment under the next census, so as to give the West its proper number of representatives in the next Congress. He had the floor to-day, but gave way for the Virginia discussion.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Bonaparte-Noir Affair before the Corps Legislatif—Mr. Ollivier Promises Justice—The British Crown Seizes Lands Owned by the Late George Peabody on the Ground that He was an Alien—Ministerial Crisis in Austria—Opposition to Cable Consolidation — The Cabinet of Greece Reconstructed, &c., &c.

The Corps Legislatif and the Prince Napoleon Homicide.

PARIS, January 11.—At the sitting of the Corps Legislatif to-day, M. Guyot Monpayroux proposed that the members of the Chamber family be rendered amenable to law. He said he had no intention of creating trouble. He wished simply to do away with unlawful exceptions.

M. Rochefort referred in bitter terms to the murder of Victor Noir. He said he was one of the people, and the people should judge in his murderer, who, though cousin to the Emperor, must not be allowed to escape.

M. Ollivier said the Government they should have justice. In the course of his speech he used these words: "We are justice, law, moderation; the Government is the power."

A communication from the Procureur Imperial was laid before the Chambers, demanding the arraignment of Deputy Henri Rochefort for outrage against the Emperor, and for inciting disorder and violence. The demand was referred to a committee.

Lesseps Has Permitted to Retire.

It is reported that M. Ollivier, with the approval of the Emperor, has issued an order permitting the free return to France of Ledru Rollin and other exiles, with the exception, down and trample under foot the law, and give the excuse that they fear that. I will leave the country, and join a party whose only quality is "hate," a party that hates the Union, hates the flag, hates—why they have got, (laughter.) Do you think I am going over, (laughter.) Then you do, gentlemen: that kind of fear I will forever quiet. I am not going to be driven from the ranks of the Republican party while I am on earth, but I am going to denounce as unfaithful any Republican who votes with a party that will vote for a man out on account of his politics. This country will not permit it. Nothing to this. They will permit no party to do this. If Mackey is declared to be the choice of a majority of the certified returns of the people, let him come in peace. But when a man withdraws his commission and comes in and contests, and shows his case to be a good one, no gentleman can be more ready to give him the seat than myself.

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Annexation of the British Possessions in North America.

[From Herald's Washington Correspondent.]

The fact is gradually developing that a part of the policy of the administration is to acquire the whole of the territory lying on our borders or adjacent thereto. It is withdrawn around in administration circles that a movement has been on foot for some time looking to the annexation of all the British possessions in North America, and that in a short time the matter will be so far matured as to bring it officially before the Interior, Southern question was first brought up the President, it is said, thought it would be sufficient if we could annex that part of the British possessions known as the Red River Settlement. Prominent members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, including Mr. Sumner, urged that it would be just as easy to annex all of British America as a portion of it, and it is said the President coincided in that opinion. The details of the movement have not been thrown out, but it is known to warrant the belief that the annexation is to be made on the basis of the payment of all our claims against Great Britain, the most practical estatement believing that we will never get any other way. Since the fact of Mr. Sumner's address before the taking of the next census." The resolution offered by Senator Corbett today, looking to the annexation of British Columbia, it may be stated, is independent of the movement referred to, that gentleman not being familiar with what is going on in the State Department and in the Foreign Relations Committee.

STATE NEWS.

The Reading *Star*, a bright little penny paper of that city, started at the outset, has suspended with the seventeenth issue.

The wholesale merchants and manufacturers of Erie sold in 1869, $8,900,113 worth of goods. The business made up about one quarter of the whole amount.

The Drake testimonial has reached the sum of $3,700, principally the contributions of the citizens of Titusville. The Pittsburgh oil dealers have not contributed a cent, as yet. Will they?

Louis M. Chasteau, for twenty-five years an attache of the press of Philadelphia, and for many years the city editor of the *Press*, has been appointed Captain of the Capitol Park Guard, a very responsible position. His contemporaries all speak well of him, and his appointment by the Board of Commissioners is therefore a judicious one.

Councilman M. E. Dunlap, of Erie, has been arrested in that city, charged with embezzlement, by Mrs. Hodges, of Lockport, N. Y. He was given a note for $675 by Mrs. Hodges, to collect, and he returned her the sum of fifty dollars, reserving fifty dollars for his fees, alleging that he had received one hundred dollars on the note.

Governor Geary has tendered to Hon. John Strohm, of New Providence, Lancaster county, the appointment to the existing vacancy in the Board of Public Charities.

The Spanish Crown Jewels.

The question of the crown jewels is one that the Spanish Cortes is not disposed to drop until all the debts of the country to the Duke of Alva are brought to light. Senor Figuerola, in a speech delivered in the assembly recently, referring to the assertion of Maria Christina, "as to the jewels of the crown, they were the French have *stolen* them," denied the right of a Bourbon to call a Bonaparte a thief, and he was applauded for the assertion. Encouraged by this expression of the House, he further said that this coarse appellation used by the ex-Queen mother could be employed very properly by Spaniards against Maria Christina of Bourbon. He further declared that "even admitting that the French had carried off jewels worth 22,000,000, as the partisans of the ex-Queen asserted, there remained still about 80,000,000 worth that had disappeared after the death of Ferdinand VII., together with all the money that had retained in her possession the keys of safes in which the jewels were kept. When that lady left Spain, said the Minister, the keys were found, but the safes were empty. Senor Olozaga had been charged to claim them from her at the time, but she had only given back about $5,000,000 worth, and forwards to her daughter, who carried them off in her turn, so that the Spanish crown at present is no richer by the transaction.

Gov. McClurg, of Missouri, speaking of capital punishment, says: If the General Assembly consider it barbaric, it would be well to remove it from the statutes during my term of office. I am not satisfied of its barbarity. The teaching of Christianity is, that the ruler "beareth not the sword in vain, for he is the minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil."

Spasms in Children

Are most frequently caused by worms. B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge will expel them immediately. TYIS

CONGRESS.

Senator Sumner's Financial Measure

No Action Reached on the Virginia Bill—A Bureau of Education, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 12, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. CONKLING presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New York, withdrawing the assent of that State to the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. Read he thus discharged a distasteful duty, and regretted that a record so ill advised shall have come from the State of New York. Another time he would show how little such a proceeding deserved the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. DRAKE offered a resolution, which was laid on the table, that Indian treaties be considered in open session.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to authorize the funding of the debt, and to extend banking facilities and to establish specie payments. He said the bill contemplated the prompt extinguishment of 5-20s of 1862, and upon a certain period of notice, say six months, to that distant holders in Europe may be advised that the interest of the 5-20-s of 1862 shall cease, and the bonds be forthwith re-deemed in coin. These six per cent. 5-20s of 1862, amounting to upwards of $900,000,000, would be refunded into five per cent. bonds, which on payment in coin was expressly stipulated by the act authorizing their issue, with a new issue of the latter, limited to $300,000,000. Foreign holders of our six per cent. bonds of 1862 would accept five per cent. bonds in lieu of coin, and so much of that loan as is held at home may be paid in coin if preferred by the holders from the proceeds of an actual amount or 5-20s placed in Europe at par for coin. Our five per cent. bonds being limited in amount, after being taken at par in preference to gold, will advance in value so that the investment will become popular. The national credit will thus be maintained, the offer being plain, bonds or coin, giving the world assurance of our determination.

The answer will be as prompt as the offer of bonds or coin. In regard to the national banks, which had done so much to furnish a uniform currency when things were necessary. The loans deposited by them with the Government must be reduced as fast as the circulation can be extended by the safe supply much needed facilities, especially at the West and South. The reinforcement from all banks of new four per cent. bonds at the rate of 100 for 90 coin, bearing interest in coin, would absorb six hundred and twenty-five millions of the national debt into four per cent. bonds, with the withdrawal of one dollar in greenbacks for each additional dollar of bonds issued, and relinquish the outstanding greenbacks, thus quietly relieving an hypothecation of specie reserves. We will ought to bring national obligations to a par with gold, and the payment of the principal of bonds, while our bonds would be made the most popular in the world.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported favorably on the bill to set apart and reserve apart a proportion of Fort Snelling military post, and for the payment of the claims of the Indians.

Mr. RAMSAY introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the western boundary of Minnesota to the Winnipeg district of British Columbia.

The Virginia bill was then taken up and considered. Mr. Sherman offered an amendment to Mr. Ill's to prevent the rescinding of the ratification of the fifteenth article of the amendment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WOOD presented the joint resolution of the New York Legislature, withdrawing its assent heretofore given to the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. Tabled.

Mr. WOODWARD made a personal explanation on the subject of the colloquy which took place between himself and Mr. Scofield, in relation to repudiation by Allegheny county.

Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, introduced a bill granting lands to the Winnipeg Railroad to aid in the Winnipeg boundary of the British possessions.

Mr. GARFIELD introduced a bill to amend the act for the establishment of a Department of Education, and to abolish the Bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands. Referred.

Mr. COLGER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of removing the sand bar and other obstructions in the Chicago river. Adopted.

Mr. UPSON offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to take into consideration the necessity of erecting suitable buildings at Detroit, for the use of the custom house, United States Courts and internal revenue office.

Mr. KERR introduced a bill to repeal the act of June 17, 1862, defining, additional, and appointing and prescribing an additional oath to grand and petit jurors in United States courts.

The discussion of the League Island navy yard bill consumed the morning hour.

Mr. JUDD proposed to call up the bill relative to the grants of land to railroads in Illinois, &c. But

Mr. FARNSWORTH desired to get the Virginia bill up and passed. He pledged, giving notice that and call it up at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. CHANDLER moved and referred as follows:

By Mr. JUDD, refunding duties paid on the organ to St. Mary's Church, Chicago.

By Mr. NOBLE, amending the act of February 22, 1867, for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention of Alabama.

By Mr. CREBS, for a committee on Public Lands.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to admit Virginia to representation in Congress.

Mr. FARNSWORTH addressed the the House in explanation and in favor of the bill.

Mr. PAINE followed, also in favor of the bill.

Mr. LOGAN opposed the bill, and favored Mr. Bingham's substitute.

Adjourned.

PITTSBURGH AND THE SOUTH.

The Pittsburgh and Southeastern Railway.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In a recent article, republished from the Fairmont *West Virginian*, the writer calls attention to the fact that Staunton cannot be reached from Fairmont, and that some point near White Sulphur is the true connecting point. In this he is unquestionably right. Physical impossibilities in the shape of range after range of mountains, thrown directly across the proposed line, would baffle the engineer. But even if a good line could be had to Staunton, White Sulphur would still remain the true point for connection, because it would be within a few miles of Covington, there connecting with a road already projected, and undoubtedly to be built, running in almost an air line, to the coal fields of Clearfield and Cambria counties, thence to Richmond, and the Atlantic, at Norfolk, is itself the trade of the whole west Virginia is secured, and by a railroad already surveyed from Covington to Danville, every portion of the direct South is penetrated

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY JANUARY 13, 1870.

HON. WILLIAM MCKENNAN, Circuit Judge for this Circuit, having finished the January term at Erie, has returned to this city. A number of cases, civil and criminal, were tried before him, and he has produced a very favorable impression both as to ability and judicial temper, on the bar and the public. Judge McK.'s next term will be held at Trenton, New Jersey.

THE speech of the Hon. WM. D. KELLEY, reviewing the report of Commissioner WELLS, published herewith, will be read with a decided relish by that part of the public who desire to know just how far to rely on the Commissioner's statements and deductions. The exposure made by Mr. KELLEY of the Commissioner's inaccuracies—not to put a finer point on it—is quite to the point.

FOR once the CAMERONS have been beaten and driven from the field. Although able to control the machinery of the caucus, that Ring cannot control the people. When the moral sentiment of the masses can be brought to bear against them they go to the bottom. For a long time the Republican party endured their practices, but there came a time when rebellion was justifiable. The shackles, once broken, can never again be riveted on the limbs and consciences of the party. New life will be infused into the organization by the result on the Treasury question, which is in every light auspicious and gratifying. There is a moral sentiment in politics as well as other affairs of men, which must be respected,—a lesson which the COMMONS and ring men in general it is to be hoped will thus understand. In breaking "the MACKEY slate" and rising superior to the behest of caucus, Republicans have achieved a triumph of inestimable importance. It is the right and the duty of Republicans to put down an unfit nomination which the COMMERCIAL has long and earnestly labored. The assertion of this principle became necessary for the preservation of Republican principle. Its signal triumph at the capital will go very far towards purifying the political atmosphere. In elevating the standard of the party, had men necessarily go down. Eminently is it so in this instance, and in the general joy we mingle our congratulations and have the only reward we desire or ever hoped for.

INVOKERY Catholics say that the Pope has been greatly comforted by the revelations, or rather pr'onecies, of a sainted Italian lady by the name of Maria Taigi, who died some forty years ago, leaving a number of papers to the present Pontiff, and his predecessor, in which all the important events of their respective reigns were foretold. The prophecies have been put in a volume printed in 1814, where Pius IX is designated as the Shepherd of the Lord, who will pass through the storms of the period during a time, and of his ultimate triumph. In the meantime, the Church will increase in power, and the faithful are strong in their belief of their final triumph.

Prophetesses have played rather an important part in the history of the papacy, and PIUS IX. is not the only Pope who has been consoled by their predictions. More frequently, however, they have appeared in the character of foretellers of evil. We have accounts of several of these prophecies in the book by JANUS, which has dealt so terrible a blow to the champions of infallibility, and which is now known to have been written by the most learned Roman Catholic historian in Germany. This book, by the way, has been placed on the Index, the only copy of which it is susceptible. Every body has heard of ST. HILDEGARD, the famous prophetess on the Rhine, who was highly honored in her day by Popes and Emperors. As early as 1170 the following predictions by her were published and created great anxiety among the adherents of the Roman Court:

"They (the Popes) stone upon us, like ravening beasts, with fire by means of their cardinals, and destroy them the whole church is withered. They desire to extinguish the Kingdom of Christ. Their actions will rise against them and the iron rods and haughty clergy, who are living in pride, will come to the right limits. The pride of the Popes, whom no power can observe any longer, will be broken. Rome and its immediate neighborhood will alone remain to the Roman pontiff, who will have to live in the common agreement of the states."

About two centuries later ST. BRIDGET spent a considerable time in the sacred city. But she belonged to the North. As the Golden Legend says, "She illumined Scotland by her sanctity and her miracles." It was she who, sent by her poor and pious parents to milk the cow, gave the contents of the pail to a beggar, and by a prayer to the Virgin, filled it again with excellent new milk. It was she who, still in her mother's home, converted water into ale for the benefit of the sick. In Rome her miracles were yet more wonderful. Her visions have been universally regarded as inspired, and were "defended as such in an express treatise by Cardinal TORQUEMADA," says JANUS. "She denounced the Pope as worse than LUCIFER, as a murderer of the souls intrusted to him, who condemns the innocent and sells the elect for filthy lucre." Her predictions of the woes coming upon the Papacy were terrible, and caused great disquiet for long after her death.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND ROCHEFORT.

Prince NAPOLEON, cold and phlegmatic in appearance, has long been known to be a man of fiery and ungovernable soul. At this distance from the scene, and with our scant knowledge of the facts of the case, there would be small satisfaction in speculating about the murderous affair which has created so profound a sensation in Paris. It will, no doubt, be everywhere regarded as of more importance just now, in the present attitude of things in France, than if it had taken place some years ago. The homicide will likely prove an event of historical significance in its influence upon the future of the BONAPARTE dynasty. We may pretty confidently look upon it in this light, even though we may be quite unable to anticipate its effects. Prince NAPOLEON and LOUIS NAPOLEON have not always sustained pleasant relations with each other. The character and antecedents of the Prince are certainly a cause of deep anxiety to the Emperor in forecasting his own death and the chances of being succeeded by his son. And it is no secret that the policy and declarations of the Emperor have often been regarded by the Prince with unconcealed distrust. But one can hardly imagine any grounds of alienation between these relatives which could have withstood the assaults of the Prince with unconcealed distrust. But one can hardly imagine any grounds of alienation between these relatives which could have withstood the assaults of the *Lanterne* man upon the NAPOLEON family. His object has evidently been to degrade the entire stock in the estimation of the world, while his attacks upon its two most conspicuous members in license of abuse and, it may be, in calumny, have been so virulent as to disgust many Republicans. One result of the affair will undoubtedly be to give additional importance, at least prominence, to the man of the *Lanterne* and to his new journal, *La Marseillaise*. In the account of the encounter by the Prince himself, he is represented as saying to the men who called upon him, "It is ROCHEFORT and not his creatures that I seek."

Though every reader knows more or less concerning this notorious, if not famous man, they may not be displeased to read a few facts regarding his career, which we derive from an article about him that appeared in the widely circulated German magazine, the *Gartenlaube*, in 1868. In this article we are reminded that, if M. ROCHEFORT has personally reviled the Imperial family, they have paid him in kind. It is alleged that they have employed a pack of mercenary writers to assail not only himself but his mother and his daughter, only twelve years old, with the vilest personalities, and that under the irritation produced by these imputations some of ROCHEFORT'S indiscretions have been committed. This savage satirist is not of plebeian birth, it seems; HENRI ROCHEFORT is the son of the Marquis de ROCHEFORT LUCAY. He is somewhat above thirty years old, a tall, sleader man, with an imposing front and a lean, sharply defined face, which is set off by a dark mustache. His glance has much penetration, and the expression of his entire physiognomy is full of meaning. In personal intercourse he is exceedingly amiable and free from pretension, without a trace of the blustering, hectoring ways so common among Frenchmen. Only one dishonoring trait can be justly charged upon him; he is a passionate gambler, and in the indulgence of this propensity, he got rid, as soon as acquired, of the considerable sums derived from his *Lanterne*, which were probably not less than from fifteen to twenty thousand francs a week. ROCHEFORT formerly held an office under the Prefect of the Seine, Baron HAUSSMANN; he was then Inspector of the Fine Arts until he entered upon his career as a journalist. In this character he was first engaged on the *Charivari*, then on the *Nain Jaune* and finally on the *Figaro*, of which last named paper he was for years one of the most distinguished and best paid collaborateurs. It would perhaps be still in this position which brought him a salary of two thousand francs a month, if the editor of the *Figaro* had not dismissed him, upon warning from the Minister of the Interior. To this circumstance *The Lanterne* owes its origin. This journal, which first made ROCHEFORT known abroad, had at one time a circulation of a hundred and fifty thousand subscribers, and probably had more than a million of readers in France alone. Its renown over the continent was so great that, for a time, it was regularly translated into German. But, as the editor of the *Gartenlaube* remarks, ROCHEFORT'S wit is too specifically French to be easily transfused into a foreign tongue; or even to be fully appreciated by any but French people, we may add.

ROCHEFORT is now a member of the legislative body, and is reported to have produced a rather favorable impression upon his colleagues. The Emperor permitted a sneering smile to glide over his face when ROCHEFORT'S name was read on the day of the opening. On the nearest opportunity he of the *Lanterne* took his revenge by a killing allusion to the celebrated eagle. Some say that the manner in which the thing was done was better and more effective than the allusion itself, and that the Imperial sneer was well punished.

In French history important events have sometimes proceeded from or been much influenced by comparatively small and insignificant things. Journalists also play a great part in France, even under the present press regulations, and for this and other reasons perhaps ROCHEFORT and his colleagues are as well worthy of attention as the Prince NAPOLEON.

THE STATE TREASURERSHIP.

The Legislature, on the third ballot yesterday, elected Gen. W. W. IRWIN State Treasurer, over ROBERT W. MACKEY, by a fine majority. Fifteen Republicans refused to be bound by the caucus nomination of Mr. MACKEY,—in making which all or nearly all of them took no part—and adhered to Gen. IRWIN. The Democrats, after voting for their candidate, Mr. BARR, cast their votes for Gen. IRWIN, and a result was thus achieved that will create in the hearts of the Republican masses of Pennsylvania more genuine joy than has for a long time been felt there. The news of the defeat of Mr. MACKEY will spread throughout the State as glad tidings inaugurating a new era in our State politics,—a proclamation from the capital that a nomination not fit to be made, though sanctioned by fifty caucuses. It is the right and duty of Republicans to put down. Those Republicans in the Legislature who have acted up to this line stand on high ground. They occupy an impregnable position, supported by well-defined, openly expressed, perfectly unmistakable popular sentiment. Mr. MACKEY'S caucus nomination was obtained by controlling the machinery which has been broken in a thousand pieces; and the example will be everywhere imitated whenever moral principle and the good of the party require it.

The result and the manner of it are strictly in accordance with the bold suggestion of Gov. GEARY in his message. After tersely enumerating some of the most glaring of reasons for reforming the Treasury system and the abuses which surround the annual struggle for the office, the Governor said:

> "Then, in the name of the good people of Pennsylvania, I call upon the members of the Legislature, *without distinction of party, to rise above the murkiness of politics and the meanness of the times to the true dignity of manhood and exalted patriotism*, and purify the election of Treasurer as well as that of every officer within this Commonwealth, and punish every one who tampers with the purity of elections. And then every one who shall have performed his whole duty to sustain the true interests of the State, and to maintain the high dignity of her character, may return unpolluted and with a clear conscience to his constituents, who will receive him with open arms, and with the joyful exclamation of 'well done,' 'good and faithful servant.'"

This invitation to act "without distinction of party" was promptly accepted by a sufficient number of the Representatives of both parties, and the Treasury "Ring" have been taught a lesson which they will never forget. The occasion called for the exercise of the qualities of boldness and honesty; and right well have those Republicans who accepted the call of the Governor, and refused to bow to the tyranny of caucus, done their duty. The Republican masses, the whole people, at home, and everywhere, will applaud and sustain them.

Gen. IRWIN is a Republican without reproach. After holding the office one year, with credit to himself and advantage to the State, he was defeated for a second term by the most corrupt combination our State has ever known. A whole year was spent by the Treasury Ring perfecting plans for "putting the MACKEY slate through." All their plans have failed, to the utter dismay of the actors in the plot. Their insolence and corrupt practices have been properly rebuked by the people.

SAN DOMINGO.

Our West Indian Possession.

The Dominican Republic proposed to be annexed to the United States, by a treaty which the President was to have sent into the Senate on Monday, consists of that part of the island of Hayti, which in 1777, by the treaty between France and Spain was set off to the latter forever. It has always been a distinct political division from the western part of the island, or French Hayti, although for many years after 1821, when it declared its independence of Spain, it was subject to the Haytien Republic of Boyer. But since 1844 it has been a separate government. The boundaries between it and the Haytien republic have always been in dispute; but it is still claimed that the Dominican Republic contains nil the old Spanish portion of the island, or about three-fifths of the whole.

The area annexed by this treaty will therefore be about 22,000 square miles, or nearly three times as large as the State of Massachusetts. The population is variously estimated from 120,000 to 150,000; but is probably not much more than the latter figure. The people are generally lile, extremely superstitious and poor; but the soil is rich; the situation of the island is well adapted for extensive trade; and it is peculiarly rich in many products needed in this country. Mahogany wood and tobacco, the best in the world, will come to us free of customs duties, and therefore somewhat diminish the high duty on the tax, by the mass of our people, is likely to be the principal change resulting from annexation.

Society in the island is in disorder; the finances of the Republic are in a desperate condition; the currency is depreciated almost to worthlessness and the population to be added to our nation is not of a character to strengthen it much in intelligence and morals. But the proposal to buy of our government is said to be less than the earlier treaty gave for Samana Bay alone, being only 1,500,000 and the real value of the whole bargain is probably a good one, considering the large area and fine soil of the island, and the certainty that the feeble political organization and lawless ares are as well worthy of attention as the Prince NAPOLEON.

Public Men and the Law of Libel.

We take pleasure in transferring to our columns the following remarks on the law of libel, by the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. "The character and conduct of private individuals, so long as they do not outrage the law and society, should be protected against unjust aspersions and vilification of the press. But in regard to men in official station the case is different. Their whole conduct should be subject to the fullest investigation and freest strictures of the press. They are voluntarily (for the most part) in the position of public servants, and the people have a right to a full knowledge of these conduct, moral and official, which knowledge they can derive from no other source than the press. No honest public servant will object to this—and no honest public servant of society does not require a libel law for the protection of those who are discharging their duties faithfully and honestly. In the press should, undoubtedly, be held responsible for misstatements and false charges, but it does seem clear to us that in nations, But if it does seem clear to us that in all cases involving the characters and conduct of public servants the public interest requires that truth should be allowed to be given in evidence, to show the motive and justify the publication. Without such protection the press is muzzled and unable to serve the people and the cause of honesty and justice as it ought. It is time the law of libel should be Americanized."

"THEY laugh best who laugh last."—*Mackey.*

After Father Montsabre, Pere Hyacinthe's successor at Notre Dame, and preached his first sermon, a Parisian lady said: "How terrible to be compelled to listen to the chirping of a blue bird after hearing for years the melodious song of a nightingale." Montsabre only draws 20 francs each Sabbath, while Hyacinthe averaged 500 francs.

OUR INDUSTRIES.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley on Mr. Wells.

A REVIEW OF THE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

Speech of Mr. Kelley in the House of Representatives, Tuesday, January 13, 1870.

MR. KELLEY. Mr. Chairman, I have more than once endeavored to press upon Congress the fact that fire is the material force or nervous power of England, and iron and steel of our more modern civilization. The trip-hammer, with its wonderful power and more wonderful precision and delicacy of stroke, has supplanted the sledge-hammer, and circular and gang-saws do in a day the work at which the hand-saw labored for months. Machine tools, such as lathes, drills, planers, and slug-ing machines, impelled like the trip-hammer, and the saws of which I have spoken by the unvarying steam engine, itself a more embodiment of coal and iron ore, increase the perfection and quantity of our human's productive power, and relieve him of the exhausting toil which shortened the life of his father and made him prematurely old.

Nations, to a great subject to these new conditions. However free their institutions may be, a people who cannot supply their own demand for iron and steel, but are compelled to send foreigners beyond seas, are not independent; nor is their dependence merely economical if they are politically depeadent; and if the nation on which they depend for their manufacture of steel in the United States. It is, however, entitled "A bill to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes,' approved June 30, 1864, and for other purposes." Wells's report and that gentlemen may see how completely I have anticipated it, how early I threw light on this important subject are in accord with those of the steel monopolists of England, whose interest it is to keep the United States in a state of tributary dependence, I will ask the reporters to insert the two articles in the *London Times*, or, perhaps, due to Mr. Wells, in this connection, that I have not spoken of the tariff as if I ever exercised his own judgment in making this recommendation as to modify two or three unimportant parts of the existing law, and not that in which the items stand in the bill; and that I brought forward the views of the framers of the *Globe*. I have arranged them in the order of items in Mr. Wells.

Metals and metallic.

On scrap steel, ¼ cent per pound.

On all later steel in bars, rolled or hammered, 1½ cents per pound.

On steel wire not exceeding No. 15 in gauge, 2½ cents per pound.

On steel in sheets, hoops and scrolls, or all manufactured unfinished castings of steel, 2½ cents per pound.

On castings in steel drill, bored, or hammered, 1½ cents per pound.

On cast-steel in bars, 2½ cents per pound.

On cast-steel in blocks, straight bars, shafts, piston rods, and all forgings of steel, 2½ cents per pound.

On cast-steel cranks, crank-forged to shape only, 1½ cents per pound.

On cast-steel crank axles, finished ready for use, 2 cents per pound.

On cast-steel cranks, crank-forged to shape and partly bored, 1½ cents per pound.

On cast-steel cranks, crank-forged to shape and partly bored and slotted, 1½ cents per pound.

On cast-iron rails, 1½ cents per pound.

On steel rails, 1½ cents per pound.

On all other manufactures of steel, not otherwise provided for, 2 cents per pound.

On scrap steel, ¼ cent per pound.

On blister steel in bars or ingots, 1½ cents per pound.

On steel in bars, 2½ cents per pound.

On steel wire not exceeding No. 15 in gauge, 2½ cents per pound.

On steel in sheets or plates No. 23 in gauge, 3½ cents per pound.

On castings in steel, 2½ cents per pound.

On castings in steel with holes drilled or bored, hammered or rolled, planed in parts, not in so complete a manner as to be ready for use, 1½ cents per pound.

On steel wire not exceeding No. 15 in gauge, 2½ cents per pound.

On steel wire smaller than No. 15 in gauge, 3½ cents per pound.

On cast-steel files for cutting tools, 5 cents per pound.

On cast-steel, straight axles, shafts, piston rods, and all forgings of steel, 2½ cents per pound.

On cast-steel cranks, crank-forged to shape only, 1½ cents per pound.

On cast-steel cranks, crank-forged to shape and partly bored, 1½ cents per pound.

On cast-steel cranks, crank-forged to shape and partly bored and slotted, 1½ cents per pound.

On cast-steel cranks, finished ready for use, 2 cents per pound.

On cast-steel rails, 1½ cents per pound.

On all other manufactures of steel, not otherwise provided for, 2 cents per pound.

It will be observed that the foregoing schedules are, as I intimated, not absolutely identical, but they are so nearly so that Mr. Wells from denying that they sprang from the same brain. He will not, I presume, deny—in its indentity—I do not say the probability, but the practically certain identity of the principle of rate and general and technical phraseology. And it will be further noticed that where the slightest departure is made from Mr. Wells's item as in the case in two or three unimportant instances, I have proposed a lower rate for in the next item by a correspondingchange in the rate of duty. This was not to be done in a day. It required the selection of a judicious site, the erection of extensive buildings, the construction of a large amount of machinery, which consumed considerably more than a year. During all this time the price of English rails remained at $150 cash, gold, per ton, delivered on the wharf in America. But at length the Freedom Works, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, so called in commemoration of the final emancipation of the country from the grasp of foreign monopolists, were ready to take orders, and another establishment, that at Scranton, followed, and then Troy, New York, when lo! the same English manufacturers who had refused to sell at less than $150 per ton, canvassed our market to find buyers at $120. What wrought this change? Had the Government abandoned the friends been making profits off our railroad companies greater than the profits of iron and steel producers of salt, pig iron, lumber and other staples, essential to national independence, were they willing to sacrifice the profit on a small part of their annual product? Not at all. Their interest in the development of the country was identical with that of the iron masters. They were willing to sell at a loss that they might secure the future profits of the business. Their policy was the same as that of the Secretary of the Treasury, who, in the darkest hour of the war, when the credit of the Government was at its lowest ebb, when the Secretary could not sell a bond, and when the banks refused to receive the Government's own notes in payment of balances due to it, issued a call for the payment of the interest on the public debt in coin, and thus established the credit of the Government, and made it possible for it to borrow money at a low rate of interest. Mr. Wells's policy is the policy of the weak and timid. He proposes to kill them instantly by putting the rate at one cent a pound; while Mr. Wells is willing to wait for the slow-growing fruits of the American people for all the duty paid on the iron and steel manufactured in 1868. Had the successful steel works in 1869. But I have been anticipating.

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Metals and metallic.

On scrap steel, ¼ cent per pound.

On all later steel in bars, rolled or hammered, 1½ cents per pound.

On steel wire not exceeding No. 15 in gauge, 2½ cents per pound.

On steel in sheets or plates No. 23 in gauge, 3½ cents per pound.

On castings in steel drill, bored, or hammered, 1½ cents per pound.

On cast-steel in bars, 2½ cents per pound.

On cast-steel in blocks, straight bars, shafts, piston rods, and all forgings of steel, 2½ cents per pound.

On cast-steel cranks, crank-forged to shape only, 1½ cents per pound.

On cast-steel cranks axles, finished ready for use, 2 cents per pound.

On cast-steel cranks, crank-forged to shape and partly bored, 1½ cents per pound.

On cast-steel cranks, crank-forged to shape and partly bored and slotted, 1½ cents per pound.

On cast-iron rails, 1½ cents per pound.

On steel rails, 1½ cents per pound.

On all other manufactures of steel, not otherwise provided for, 2 cents per pound.

On cast-steel files for cutting tools, 5 cents per pound.

On cast-steel, straight axles, shafts, piston rods, and all forgings of steel, 2½ cents per pound.

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These figures show that the two great iron-producing countries of Europe, Great Britain and the United States, increased their joint production of pig iron per annum for nine consecutive years, while we alone demand an increase of 64 per cent., and prove the assertion that but for the application of an increased duty to the production of iron in this country the expansion of our railroad system and the general material progress would have been impossible. Was there any charm in which the duty imposed in 1861 was invoked? Was there any means by which the disparity between the wages of English and American workmen and such of the necessaries for the support of American citizens who might engage in similar employments could be counterbalanced? Yes, Mr. Chairman, there was one, and that was applied. It was such a duty as would give capitalists and men of enterprise a guarantee that if they paid workmen fair American wages for building furnaces, digging and hauling coal, ore and limestone and converting them into pig iron, they should not be undersold in our own markets by the productions of underpaid British workmen. Nine dollars per ton it was believed would give them that guarantee, and we leave our markets as large a room to English competition that we should derive more duty from pig iron than we had done from lower duties.

I have spoken of the difference between the wages of English and American workmen. Let me show how great it is. The English Midlands are the seat of the iron industry. Commercial men know this; there are, however, several other districts from which I have details of commerce and the exchangeable value of money in which it may be proper to state the facts. Turning again to the report of Mr. Hewett, which I recur to frequently and always with a renewed sense of obligation, I find the rates of wages paid in 1866 to have been as follows:

Wages paid in South Staffordshire, Eng., in 1866.

	Per day.
Common laborers	3s. 6d. to 3s. 6d
Puddlers	6 to 7 10
Puddlers helpers	3 6 to 2 11
Puddle rollers	7 0
Heaters	10 0
Heater helpers	4 6
Finishing rollers	11 0
Shinglers	9 0 to 15 0
Shingler helpers	4 0 to 5 0
Blacksmiths	4 0 to 5 0
Machinists	5 0 to 6 0

The average price of skilled and unskilled labor at the iron works in England does not exceed in a day.

At the coal and iron works of Creel & Williams, in Belgium, the wages paid in 1866 were as follows:

	Per day.
Common laborers	1s. 5d. to 2s. 6d.
Leaders of coal	2 6 to 2 11
Cut coal hewers	2 6 to 3 0
Wood or trees fitters	2 1 to 2 5
Miners	2 1 to 2 5
Exceptional men	3 0 to 6 0

At Blast Furnaces.

Fillers	1 10 to 2 1
Box fillers	1 4 to 1 8
Common laborers	1 4 to 1 8
Furnace-keepers	2 1 to 2 11

At the Rolling Mill.

Puddlers	4 2 to 5 0
Heaters	3 2 to 3 10
Rollers	4 2 to 4 10
Shearers	2 1 to 2 5
Laborers	1 10 to 2 6
Common laborers	1 4 to 1 8

In all other European countries wges are lower than in England.

These figures are worthy of the study of the workingmen of this country, whom Mr. Commissioner Wells is persistently striving to array in hostility against those whose interests, for the present at least, are identical with their own—the men who have embarked their capital in an attempt to make the United States commercially and politically independent of Great Britain, and who, if sustained in good faith, will not only accomplish this, but enable us to meet her in the markets of the world with pig, bar and sheet iron, with steel in all its forms, including cutlery, and with iron ships carrying a commerce as extended as her own upon every sea.

Having shown that the experiment of nine years' duration has been successful as a revenue measure, now let us see what effect it has had in stimulating production without diminishing the wages of labor. When it was adopted English iron masters saw that with our inexhaustible fields and rich varieties of coal and ore we must soon become competitors with them for our home market, and at no distant day for foreign, and in the general markets of this continent. This it was their interest to prevent if possible, and though their increase of production had been less than 100,000 tons per annum for the preceding nine years, it added 500,000 tons the next year, and in 1865 produced nearly 900,000 tons more than they had ever done before. I have shown the action of the two countries from 1854 to 1862. The Morrill tariff, which raised the duty to $9, went into effect in 1861. In 1864 the duty was raised to $9. The results have been as follows:

	England.	United States.
1863	4,510,000	917,691
1864	4,767,994	1,135,497
1865	4,819,254	931,582
1866	4,950,000	1,250,000
1867	4,761,628	1,461,626
1868		1,603,000
1869		1,900,000

I regret my inability to ascertain the English production for 1868 and 1869, but in view of the average of the five years quoted, and the fact that the production of 1865 exceeds so largely the years that succeeded as well as those that preceded it, it is fair to assume that it has not been in excess of that of 1866, and probably not quite so much. These figures confirm the impression that England has attained her maximum production; while her increase since 1863 has been secured by appreciable, ours has increased about two hundred and ten per cent. In view of all these facts I think that it appears again in the matter of pig iron, as of rails, that the iron and Bessemer rails, that a protective duty has been the life of the business, a tax on, but a boon to the American consumer.

COAL AND THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

I have said that the report is devoted to the promotion of the interests of England and her North American colonies, and I think, shown that if its suggestions were carried into effect it would be the work of ages before we making in the production of iron and steel and remunerative to commercial and political dependence on our haughty and faithless rival. I will now proceed briefly to show that Mr. Wells's desire to promote the interests of England's North American colonies—the new dominion, that is—is not confined to iron and steel, but includes operations against our revenue system in general.

The sea-board provinces, whether on the Atlantic or Pacific ocean, are suffering from a want that is rapidly becoming chronic. From 1863 to 1868, the colonists were more than content. They were prosperous, happy, contented, flowed in and settled among them. They constituted the best class of immigrants, and devoted themselves upon their superior prosperity. But for the war would have increased annually, their fisheries were increasingly profitable, and their coal mines yielded unparalleled profits—in one instance paying back paying paid its stockholders the almost fabulous dividend of 1,000 per cent. in seven years. They were more than hopeful of the future; they were joyful and confident. With them the Southern Confederacy was a foregone conclusion, and with it an alliance with England as their sponsor they saw the next approach of the day when this triple alliance should hold the continent, and not a foot of ground or strangle them at pleasure. This was the dream of 1863. The repeal of the treaty and imposition of the duty cannot have had an appreciable effect upon the price or supply in the markets of that section, as will appear from the facts I am about to submit.

The amount of coal annually imported into the country, on both coasts, has exceeded ten millions of tons for two years, and the largest amount imported in any one year was 8,516,000 tons, which was in 1866. With one other exception, that of 1866, when the amount reached 894,254 tons, the total import on both coasts was under a million. The Canadian provinces had the proportion of these amounts that went into the Pacific ports, and though their import was trifling, it is not to be accepted. Could this be done it would make the pretense that the duty on Nova Scotia coal affected either the supply or price of coal in New England absurd. But Mr. Wells himself will not assume that one-third of the importation of provincial coal is upon the Pacific coast—which I think we may safely do—we will see how utterly inappreciable must be the effect of the repeal of the treaty and the duty on provincial coal.

Again, Mr. Chairman, it must become apparent that the maintenance of the duty is not, as Mr. Wells asserts, "urged as a protective measure." Since the two have been maintained to bring 20,000,000 tons to market annually with a profit, the duty is the price of a canal which increases or diminishes the total amount by only thirty thousand tons per annum.

I propose next to show the falsity of Mr. Wells's other proposition, namely, that this duty is a tax on the consumer. Happily, this is ascertainable by reference to facts. The Provincial coal is of a lower grade and consequently of less value than the Cumberland coal of Maryland or the tide water coal of Virginia. Its price was always lower than these in any market. The average price of Nova Scotia coal by cargo at Boston per ton of 2,240 pounds during the years 1863 to 1868, as shown by the weekly quotations in the Boston *Shipping List and Price Current*, was $4 67. It was then duty free, and so continued for more than a year. The war did not inflict greenbacks and in inflated currency upon the coal operators of Nova Scotia, for they had specie and a specie system of international taxation to oppress them. Their prices were not limited by gold and silver or the treasury notes of Virginia. Its price was always lower than these in any market. The average price of Nova Scotia coal by cargo at Boston per ton of 2,240 pounds during the years 1863 to 1868, as shown by the weekly quotations in the Boston *Shipping List and Price Current*, was $4 67. It was then duty free, and so continued for more than a year. The war did not inflict greenbacks and an

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 12, 1870.

The indications of a return to an easy condition of the local money market, or at least a gradual abatement of the stringency that has so long afflicted it, are quite encouraging. Deposits have increased, and applications for loans are not so pressing. There is more inquiry for paper outside of bank, and rates have come down to a more liberal point for borrowers.

—Government bonds were steady and not quite up to the highest figure this year. A momentary halt was made to-day in the advancing tendency of prices, but the closing quotations show a very slight change from yesterday's report.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds '81	118	118	118
U. S. Bonds '64	116½	116	115¾
U. S. Bonds '65	116½	116	115¾
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	114½	114½	114¼
U. S. Bonds '67	114½	114½	114¼
U. S. Bonds '68	114¾	114½	114½
10-40s	111¾	111¾	111¾
Gold	119¾	119¾	119¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Jan. 11. Jan. 12. Adv. Dec.

Gold	120¾	119¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 1881	118	118	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	116½	116		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	115½	115½		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	116¼	116¼		
U. S. Bonds, new 5s, '65	114½	114½		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	114½	114½		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	114¾	114¾		
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	112¾	112¾		¼
U. S. Currency 6s	109½	109½		

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 86 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day will enable him to purchase and sell on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Government, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 12, 1870. }

Our general markets continue dull, and prices without much change for some time. Since the opening of trade the first of the year, business transactions have been very limited. We give below the prices at the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—We quote pots at 7½c; soda at 4@5c, and pearls at nominal @ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 70@75c ₱ gallon as to quality.

APPLES—The receipts and stock in store are more than up to the demand. Choice are held firm, but inferior and poor are entirely nominal in price. We quote common at $2, medium $2 25 @ 2 50 and extra assorted at $3 @ 3 50 ₱ barrel.

BUTTER—There is a fair supply on the market, and a moderate demand for prime to choice roll at 30@32c ₱ lb. Common grades are nominally 25@28c ₱ lb.

BRAN—Dull at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bush for good to choice small white.

BACON AND LARD—We quote shoulders at 14@c; S. C. shoulders at 15½c; rib sides 17½@18c; clear sides 19c; sand in tierces 17½c; lard in brackets 19c; lard in kegs 18½c, and lard in half bbls 18½c. F. sellers & Co.'s lard in 3 ₱ cad-dies 21c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—Per bbl $31 00.

CHEESE—The market is quiet but firm. We quote Western Reserve at 17c; Hamburg 17½c; Ohio Factory 16c; Ohio Goshen at 18½@19c; New York Goshen at 19½c; Ohio Sage, 16@17c, and Sweitzer at 20@20½c ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—We quote Cultivated at $14@16 ₱ bbl, and common at $10@12 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Market quiet. We quote new dried apples at 5c; dried peaches, quarters, at 9@10c; bright halves 11@12c, and pared peaches at 20@25c ₱ lb.

CRACKERS—Dull at $1 50 ₱ bushel.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull and quiet at light. Sales at $12 00 @12 75 ₱ cwt as to quality.

FEATHERS—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote Live Geese at 70@75c ₱ lb.

FISH—No. 1 Mackerel, $20 50; No. 2 Mackerel, $18 50; No. 3 large full weight $16 00; No. 3 large half bbls, $8 75; No. 3 medium $12 00.

GINGER—Pepper, 27½c; Cloves 50c; Nutmegs, $1 50; Cassia, 75c; Ginger, 35c; Allspice, 35c.

SOAP AND CANDLES—The following are the late quotations: Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 25c for full weight; smooth and dip candles ₱ lb 16c. Babbitt's soaps, 12c; Oakley's, 11c; Excelsior, 8c; Woman's Friend, 9c; Magic Wash, 8c.

LYE—Pennsylvania Salt Co.'s Lye and Potash $2 25 ₱ box.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manilla 85c@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—From store 12c.

DROP SHOT—Per bag $2 25.

STARCH—Magnolia starch 7½c; Silver Gloss 12c; Horn starch 12½c; Satin Gloss 12c.

TAR—North Carolina $3 75@5, small and large barrels.

BROOMS—$4 00@5 75 ₱ dozen.

TOMATOES—We quote Wick's coreless diamond tomatoes at $2 75 ₱ dozen cans.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, January 13, 1870. }

The market yesterday was a quiet one with a restricted demand; dealers manifest but little inclination to speculate. The rates that were current yesterday would answer on the present occasion.

CRUDE.

We have nothing to report. The quotations were as follows: January 12½c; January to July 12½c bid for seller's option, and 13¾c offered for buyer's option. The sales were:

500 bbls, 60 to 90 days, January.....12½c
1,000 bbls, Parker's landing, January.....12¾c
1,000 bbls, S. C., January.....12¾c

REFINED.

The market was firm, but not very active, buyers not being anxious to operate. Quotations: 20½c February; 20½c February and March; 21c bid; February to June, 22c bid; March to November, 23c bid. The sales were:

500 bbls February, at.....21c,
500 bbls, March, at.....21c,
5,000 bbls, 30 days, March to December, 30c; advancing 2c of a cent per gallon for each subsequent month.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, January 12, 12:00 M.—Market quiet but firm. Crude—Closing on the 11th.—Crude—Next week delivery, bulk 16½c, spot, 16½c offered unsold; refined, standard white, January 31½c; February 31½c.

Philadelphia delivery—refined standard white, January 29½@30c; February 31½c.

NEW YORK, January 12, 12:00 M.—Market quiet but firm. Crude—Spot 16½c; January 16½c; February 16½c; March 16½c. Refined—January 31½c; February 31½c; March 31½@32c for refined.

NEW YORK, January 12, 1:30 P. M.—The market is reported firmer and scarce. Crude 17½c, and refined 31½@32c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12.—P. L. S. to W. 30½c; S. W. 30½@30½c; crude 15½@15¾c. Market quiet.

By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 12:00 M.—Market quiet and unchanged. Closing—No quotations difficult to make. January 30½@31c February to March 31c bid; February to April 31c bid; March to December 33c asked. Crude 15½c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 6:00 P. M.—Spot and January nominal; 30½c asked. February and March 31c. Crude 16½c. Market closes quiet.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Standard Oil Works	984	R. E. Sellers	2
Fisher Bros	668	Jno. Spears	55
Lockhart, F. & Co	660	Ger. Buchanan	50
Livingston Bros	166		
Total			2,836

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 360 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 121¾.

NEW YORK, January 12—P. M.

THE FINANCIAL BILLS.

The financial bills now before and being introduced in Congress attract considerable attention in Wall street, and assist in making speculation lively. The bills of Senators Sherman and Sumner, especially the latter, are looked upon here as likely to become laws. The bill which Mr. Schenck will report from the Ways and Means Committee of the House will probably be framed in accordance with Sherman's bill, and consequently its introduction is awaited with much interest. It is stated that the Ways and Means Committee are now discussing whether the new funding certificates shall be issued in half per cents. Interest, and also as to what length of time banks shall be notified that special deposits of gold will be required. These reports are only conjectures, nothing definite having been learned of the prospective action of the committee.

GOLD CLEARINGS.

The clearings of the Gold Exchange Bank went through all straight, and no new difficulties were experienced.

MONEY.

The money market was decidedly easier. Call loans were made at 6@7 ₱ cent. Banks were free lenders to the Stock Exchange at 6 ₱ cent.

STERLING

Quiet at 108¾@108¾.

GOLD

Closed weak; opened at 122, touched 122¾, and closed at 121¾, 121¾, 121¾, 121¾, 121¾, 121¾, 121¾, 121¾, 121¾, 121¾. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 at 121¾.

BONDS

Weak in sympathy with gold. Coupons '81, 117¾@118¾; do '62, 116@116½; do '64, 115¾@115¾; do '65, 115¾@116; do new, 114¾@114¾; do '67, 114¾@114¾; do '68, 114¾@114¾; 10-40s, 111¾@111¾; Pacific, 109¾@109½.

STATE BONDS

Active and higher. Missouris's, old Tennessees 56; new do 57; Virginias 56½; new do 57; North Carolinas 46; new do 24¾; old South Carolinas 87½; new do 74.

THE STOCK MARKET

At the close was off light from the highest point of the afternoon. Among railways the great feature was the movement in Northwestern, both common, and 8½ for preferred. This advance was occasioned by the belief that there is likely to be a change in the control of the company at the next meeting. In this connection the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago was prominently mentioned, and also Daniel Drew's New York Central stock. The latter is out of the market, and at one time touched 97¾, on rumors of a "Bull" clique in it. Lake Shore was also active and one of the features of the day. Pacific Mail declined 2¾@3. Erie was above 45 early, and higher on Adams owing to rumors that the new facilities for the return of the loans were progressing favorably. United states advanced on reports of a closer alliance with the Erie company.

STOCKS.

Canton 32½; Cumberland 27; Western Union Telegraph 73; Quicksilver 15; Mariposa, 8; do pref 12; Adams Express 62; Wells, 26½; American 37½; United States 62; Pacific Mail 30; New York Central 91¾; Erie 22; do preferred 80; Harlem 130; do preferred 140; Hudson River 130; Michigan Central 117½; Lake Shore 88½; Illinois Central 138; Pittsburgh & Northwestern 40; do preferred 66½; Fort Wayne 88½; Terre Haute 24; do preferred 50; Chicago and Alton 142; do preferred 145; Dubuque 102; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 78.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices—Caledonian 60; Copper Falls 7¾; Franklin 10; Hecla 53; Quincy 75.

Sub-Treasury balances—Coin $97,192; currency $1,-700,000; general balance $82,774,231.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, January 12, 1870.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—A shade weaker at ¼ premium selling and ¾ off buying.

FLOUR—Quiet and easier at $5 50@6 00 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Dull and easier; sales No 1 at 85c; No 2 opened at 77½c and closed at 76¾@77½c; this afternoon the market was irregular at 77¾c cash; 78¾c seller February for No 2.

CORN—Dull and 1@1½c lower at 70@70½c for regular; 70½@71c for extra; 71½@72c for choice; 72½@73c for No 2 mixed; 73½@74c for No 2 white; 74½@75c for regular; receipts of 2,000 bush; 70@71c for regular; receipts of 2,000 bush at 70@71c; this afternoon market dull at 70@71c for No 2.

OATS—Dull, firm and ½c higher, at 40½@40¾c for regular; closing with sellers on the outside.

RYE—Very dull at 76c for No 2 and 66c for rejected.

BARLEY—Firm and quiet at 87½c for No 2.

HOGS WINES—Dull at 97@98c.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged for cornstock to Buffalo.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, January 12.—Cotton firm; low middling 22½@23c; good ordinary 22@c. Wheat sales of 400 bbls at $1 20. Corn $1. Oats 70c. Rye $1. Flour in good demand for superfine to fancy. Bacon—clear sides 16c; shoulders 14c; sides 15c. City-cured hams 20c; limb meats—clear sides 15@c; clear rib ed sides 16c; shoulders 12c. Ramp pork $25. Lard 16c.

For Additional Telegraph Markets See First Page.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., January 12, 1870.

River rising fast, with five feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 39° at 6 P. M. F.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., January 12, 1870.

River rising slowly, with about seven feet of water in the channel. Raining; thermometer 43° at 4 P. M. C.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, January 12, 1870.

River stationary, with two feet of water in the channel. Weather raining; thermometer 62° at 4 P. M. W.

Ironton, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, O., January 12, 1870.

Boats passed up to-day: Telegraph at 2 P. M. and Annie Laurie at 4 P. M. River falling; weather warm and raining. H.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Arrived.

Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.

Departed.

Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.

MONONGAHELA—Eight feet—rising.

ALLEGHENY—Nine feet six inches—rising.

THE marks last evening indicated eight feet by the pier marks and rising rapidly. The weather was unusually mild for the season. Navigation is now resumed to all points. The ice has pretty much disappeared. The Brownsville and Geneva packet left last evening for the head waters.

THE St. Charles, Captain C. A. Bravo, will be the first boat for Cincinnati and way points.

THE steamer Rover, Captain Greenlee, will leave for Nashville as soon as the ice runs out.

THE Belle, Captain Richey, is announced for Parkersburg and way points.

THE steamer Nellie Rogers was laid up at Wheeling at last accounts.

THE steamer Sallie, Captain T. S. Calhoun, passed Cairo on Monday, *en route* for this city.

THE steamers Great Republic and Richmond were announced to leave Memphis for New Orleans on Wednesday last.

THE fine packet R. C. Gray, Captain White-ker, is announced for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis on Saturday.

THE steamer Kenton passed Cairo on Monday. She has for Pittsburgh 61 hhds sugar and 65 bbls molasses.

WHARFAGE RECEIPTS.—The receipts for wharfage at Wheeling during 1869 amounted to $5,345, showing a decrease of $124 as compared with the previous year.

THE steamer Mollie Ebert, Captain G. W. Ebert, passed Wheeling on Monday, *en route* for this city.

THERE is a large fleet of towboats in port. There will be no departures for some days, as towboatmen will wait for the shore ice to be removed.

THE steamer Emma No. 2, Captain James Marolla, arrived at New Orleans on Monday. The Hornet No. 2 left for this city the same day.

SIX hundred and seventy boats arrived and departed from Cairo during 1869. The aggregate amount of freight brought by each boat was forty-five tons, making 30,020 tons handled during the year.

THE popular packet "Maggie Hays," Captain R. C. Martin, is announced for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans on Saturday. Persons desiring to want a pleasant trip South the present opportunity is a favorable one. The first clerk is Mr. S. Hays. Last steerer, Mr. Jack Hall.

THE favorite packet Argosy, Captain List, is announced for Marietta, Parkersburg and Pomeroy on Saturday. Passengers and freight will bear this in mind. Mr. W. J. C. Anderson will do the honors in the office.

THE fine packet Glasgow, Capt. Andrew Robinson, one of the most accomplished officers that come to this port, has one of the finest steamers for Louisville, Clarksville and Nashville on Saturday next. Passengers and shippers can bear this fact in mind.

THE magnificent passenger steamer St. Charles, Capt. C. A. Bravo, will take her departure on Saturday, at 12 M., for Cairo, St. Louis, Parkersburg and Cincinnati. This boat is noted for great speed, supplying passengers with tickets and careful and gentlemanly officers. The first clerk is Mr. George L. Bravo, an officer who has hosts of friends and deserves them all.

THE fair-famed packet Glendale, Capt. J. M. Hare will take her departure for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. The Glendale is one of the most popular boats that has ever left this port. Passengers who have traveled on the Glendale speak in the highest terms of her gentlemanly officers. The first clerk is our old friend Capt. James Skelton, an officer who stands high in the line of his profession. Don't forget the Glendale. She leaves on Saturday.

IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—P. R. R. Lessee.

J P Hanna, 1 bdl hardware; Graham & Sellers, 4 locomotives, 2 tenders; Shoenberger & Co, 4 cars steel; H P Mc Clintock, 1 pkg handles; Special Delivery, 5 pkgs machinery; J Kohen, 24 hhs vinegar; E Heusinkveld, 15 bbls whisky; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 pkg mdse; J & C, 2 hhs mdse; Laughlin & co, 2 cars lumber; one W H Graff, 4 pkgs butter; Hunt & Miller, 1 pkg mdse; Atwaterbury & co, 20 pkgs millett; J B Smeaton & co, 48 bbls pork; Fleming & Sons, 1 pkg mdse; Wm Speer, 2 pkgs mdse; Jas H Hutchison & co, 8 pkgs hides; W D Cooper & Co, 2 pkgs candles; Hostetter & Co, 400 bbls whisky; Wm Connelly, 1 hhd to sundry Bakewell & M, 21 bdls paper; Graham & Sellers, 1 locomotive; Jas Rees & Son, 1 pkg mdse; A Kirkpatrick & co, 20 c o bbls; one c o do; P Hilsenkopf, 1 pkg mdse; Pittsburgh Gas Co, 1 pkg mdse; Jas Clark & co, 1 pkg mdse; Schumacher, 7 bbls leather, 1 sk do; Wm Phillips, 1 pkg mdse; Hays & Negley, 1 pkg mdse; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 pkg mdse; Jas Rees & Son, 1 pkg mdse; Jas Rees & Son, 1 pkg mdse; Jas Rees & Son

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

The Commercial Up Town.

Mr. C. E. Linke, the faithful carrier of the COMMERCIAL in a portion of the upper wards and Minersville, will hereafter deliver the paper in that entire district. Subscribers will continue to pay him as usual, and if any subscriber should fail to receive his paper under the new arrangement, the omission will be promptly corrected by leaving word at the counting room.

The Commercial in Sligo and Temperanceville.

Messrs. Weaver Bros., two enterprising and attentive young men, have now the exclusive agency for the COMMERCIAL in the boroughs of Temperanceville and Sligo, and they will promptly deliver it by carriers every morning in those places. They will continue their canvass for subscribers, and, in the meantime, if any persons who were served by the former carrier do not get their paper, they will be promptly served on leaving notice at Weaver Bro.'s news depot, near Dorrington's feed store, Temperanceville, or at the COMMERCIAL counting room, Fifth avenue.

If you want your roof repaired with either tin, iron, gravel, cement or felt, go to Wm. B. Lupton & Co., 354 Penn street; they will do it promptly.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS will hold a meeting this evening—the final meeting of the old body. The new Councils will meet to-morrow morning to organize and inaugurate the Mayor elect, Major A. P. Calhoun.

THE ALLEGHENY REGISTRY LAW.—Since this law went into effect, in May, 1869, over four thousand five hundred descriptions of lots have been taken, and nearly all entered upon the plan books. The registry will probably be made complete the coming year.

DIRECTORS ELECTED.—The action for Directors of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of East Birmingham resulted as follows: Messrs. Geo. Dunbar, August Ammon, Geo. Kuhiman, Jr., O. Cunningham, C. J. Schultz, M. D. Hays and James McMasters.

THE LOSS.—The loss at the fire, which occurred on Tuesday night, on Forty-fourth street, resulting in the destruction of a carpenter shop and stable, full particulars of which we gave in yesterday's issue, amounted to $800.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.—On Monday, the members of the Third Presbyterian Church congregation assembled and elected the following Trustees to serve the ensuing year: Chas. H. Clark, Isaac Jones, W. A. Herron, G. G. Follansbee, R. E. Breed, J. K. Moorhead, C. B. M. Smith and S. W. Semple.

SUDDEN DEATH.—At half past five o'clock yesterday morning Elizabeth Davis, aged three months, daughter of James Davis, died suddenly near the copper works. Fourteenth ward, died suddenly while in convulsions. Coroner Clawson held an inquest, a verdict in accordance with the facts being rendered.

RUNAWAY.—A horse and wagon belonging to Robert Conlon, carpenter, of Allegheny city, was being driven along Liberty street yesterday, when the horse took fright and ran off, and before he was checked the wagon was completely demolished and several signposts, awnings, &c., on Liberty street torn down.

WORKHOUSE RECRUITS.—Yesterday afternoon the following persons were removed from the county jail to the workhouse: William Thompson, Charles Turner, Thomas Thompkins, P. Donahue, James Freeman, Henry Ailen, Peter Wyville, John Henry, Seiford Fence, John Patterson, Joseph Weiner and Charles McFadden. Total, 12.

INSTALLED.—Rev. S. H. Thompson was installed pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Penn street, Tuesday evening. Rev. Mr. Gillespie, of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, preached the installation sermon, Rev. Mr. Beatty, of the Third Presbyterian Church, delivered the charge to the new minister, and Rev. R. J. Sevcel, of the First Church, this city, delivered the charge to the congregation.

Bargains in Pianos and Melodeons.

Mellor & Hoene have now on hand a very large assortment of excellent second hand pianos and melodeons, which they are willing to sell at *very low prices*, and on the most accommodating terms. Many of these instruments are nearly new and in splendid order, and will last for years, and be just the thing for learning on. Mellor & Hoene will also rent these, and make arrangements with the person to let the rent go towards the purchase of it, and will also agree to take it back at some future time, in part payment for a new instrument. Certainly no one should be without a piano or organ when such terms are offered. Remember the place, Mellor & Hoene, 53 Fifth avenue, next door to Masonic Hall.

"Romance of Cavalry Life."

This is the title of a lecture to be delivered at the Academy of Music this evening, by Rev. E. P. Roe, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Roe was a cavalryman, and saw and shared much of the wild and varied experience of the cavalry service. He will describe especially to-night, Kilpatrick's renowned raid around Richmond, and to those who were present and participated in that memorable raid, the lecture will be peculiarly interesting and graphic. He will call to mind many reminescences of that occasion. Mr. Roe is a very beautiful lecturer, and being a perfect storehouse of facts relative to the subject, will divulge them, no doubt, in a very entertaining manner. We may be, subject be called a romance, for few cavalryman. There will be no reserved seats, so no readers will have to go early.

"The Confessional."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The editorial in the *Dispatch* of this morning would seem to indicate that the lecture of last night struck Auricular Confession in a tender place. It was certainly bad enough to expose some of the less comely parts of the Auricular Confession to men alone, but it does not help the cause to pronounce the disclosures "foul, filthy, or revoltingly obscene," especially when eleven men, chosen at discretion by the congregation, examined the *secret* books, and pronounced them genuine Roman Catholic books, the extracts fair, and the translation literal. If there was obscenity the Roman Theology is responsible, and not the lecturer. It is not desired, nor can it be successfully denied, that Priests are authorized to propound to females the most indelicate questions in the confessional "under seal of eternal secrecy," under "penalty of eternal damnation;" and that a priest is authorized to perjure himself rather than disclose these communications. The editor has not denied these facts, and the priest, who (as we are informed) was present, will not risk his reputation to deny the facts officially.

We did disclose to fathers, husbands and brothers, facts and proceedings that we did not disclose to the women. Therefore we are guilty of obscenity in communicating the facts, what must be the condition of those who propounded, and made answer to these communications. It is understood that the author of the above article was willing to know from experience the obligations of the Confessional, and whatever may be his real or affected modesty, he dare not deny the books read and facts contained in this lecture. When priests cease to hold these communications in the Confessional, it will be time for a political editor and especially a political editor to assume modesty in the presence of men which is not observed by priests among women.

A. G. WHITE.

PITTSBURG, January 12, 1870.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ALLEGHENY.

The Work Done on Streets and Sewers in 1869.

Allegheny has long been known as one of the best paved cities in the country, and under her present management it is rapidly being made one of the best drained cities. These are essential matters, and when once done—and done well—they add materially to the comfort and prosperity of the citizens.

During the past year, 3 and three-tenths miles of streets have been graded and paved at a cost of $234,753 66, nearly the entire amount of which is paid by the property holders. In addition to this, grades have been established for forty-one streets, having an aggregate length of eight and one fourth miles, and plans for the opening and extension of seven other streets, all of which will form important thoroughfares, have been prepared. There are now in the city over fifty-one miles of paved streets, and the indications are that during the coming year a large addition will be made to that amount.

During the past year nearly three miles of sewers have been constructed, one and a half miles of which were of brick, and one and one-third miles of vitrified pipe. The brick sewers, eight in number, cost $59,908 05. The pipe sewers, ten in number, cost $29,558 26. For the year amounts to $70,555 20, of which $44,888 97 was assessed upon the city, and $25,756 23 on property holders. The sewers were constructed under the joint supervision of City Engineer Davis and the Sewer Commission of Councils, and every effort was made to reduce the cost without impairing the efficiency of the sewers. How successfully they have been in this we infer from the fact that while the brick and six-tenths miles completed previous to last year cost $125,886 61, or $48,090 per mile, the three miles built this year, with a capacity to drain a larger area than the other sewers, cost only $70,555 20, or about $24,800 per mile. The sewers, generally, have more openings and manholes, which would increase the cost. But even with this extra work the difference is most apparent. Pipe for lateral sewers is almost exclusively used, and to this fact the reduction is mainly attributable. It is probable that the success which has thus far attended the introdiction of pipe will lead to its more general use.

THE COAL INTEREST.

Pittsburgh Coal Exchange Meeting—The Duty on Coal—Enlargement of the Erie Canal—Resolutions Adopted and Committee Appointed.

The Coal Exchange of Pittsburgh held a meeting at noon yesterday, at the rooms of the Exchange, No. 136 Water street. A large number of coal men and steamboat owners were present, and the liveliest interest was manifested in the proceedings. Considerable business relating to the trade was transacted, after which the following preamble and resolutions were presented:

WHEREAS, An effort is being made in Congress to reduce the duty on coal, thereby placing the pauper labor of Europe in competition with the liberal paid labor of our miners—bringing disaster upon home industries, loss upon those engaged in the trade and seriously affecting the internal commerce of the country; therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators and members of Congress be requested to earnestly oppose said and all reduction upon coal.

Resolved, That we most heartily approve the proposed enlargement of the Beaver and Erie Canal, regarding it of vital importance to the material prosperity of Western Pennsylvania, and we do hereby pledge ourselves to aid, by all lawful and practical means within our control, the speedy accomplishment of this great improvement.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to represent the views of this Exchange, to confer with those who may have said enlargement in charge.

The resolutions were discussed at considerable length, after which they were unanimously adopted.

In accordance with the provisions of the last resolution, Capts. R. J. Bigley, James Blackmore, Hon. Joseph Walton and Messrs. Fred. Wilson and W. H. Brown were appointed a committee to confer with the committee having in charge the enlargement of the canal.

The meeting then adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE CAMPBELL MURDER CASE.

Verdict of Murder in the Second Degree.

The jury in the case of Thomas J. Campbell, indicted for the murder of his wife, retired at half past five o'clock Tuesday evening, and, as we are informed, agreed upon a verdict in a short time. The first vote stood ten for murder of the second degree, and two for murder of the first degree. Even these two were not without doubt, and they soon after agreed to give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt. At the opening of Court yesterday morning, the jury came promptly in and rendered a verdict of "guilty of murder of the second degree."

The prisoner, who had been unusually cool and indifferent throughout the entire trial, received the verdict without apparent emotion, and after he had left the Court room he exclaimed clearly declared that "those sons of ——— could only send him to the penitentiary." He is a hardened, unfeeling wretch, and seems utterly destitute of moral sensibility. He at least deserves the full term of imprisonment imposed by the law for the offense of which he has been convicted—twelve years in the penitentiary.

The limit of imprisonment for murder of the second degree, under the penal code, is no greater than for manslaughter, while for the latter offense a fine of one thousand dollars can be imposed in addition to the imprisonment. Thus the lesser offense may be more severely punished than the greater—an anomaly which ought to be removed from the code. The penalty for murder of the second degree should be increased to twenty years.

It was the intention of the District Attorney to have called up the Campbell case last week, but after the result in the Campbell case had been announced, he continued the trial until next term.

Quarter Sessions—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The first cases taken up in this Court yesterday were cross actions for assault and battery, with knocking for assault and battery. Mrs. Augusta Rieder charged Margaretta McGovern with knocking her down, and Richard McGovern charged Mrs. Rill and her husband with having assaulted and beat him. The parties occupy adjoining places in Robinson township, and in June last Mr. Rill received a note from McGovern, informing him that three of his (Rill's) cows had broken into his cornfield, and requesting him to come up, pay damages and take them away. Rill and his wife went over to McGovern's and found the cows put up in the stable—with two pieces of rail against the door. Rill wanted McGovern to show him what damage the cows had done, otherwise he would not pay. McGovern said he wanted two dollars for each cow, but refused to show Rill what damage they had done. Rill went to take his cows out, saying that if McGovern wanted any money he would have to sue for it. He took one piece of rail away from the stable door, when McGovern seized the other piece and knocked him over with it. Mrs. Rill interfered to protect her husband, when she was also struck and knocked down. When Rill recovered, he struck McGovern over the back with a stick. McGovern's wife and daughter appeared upon the scene about this time, and the parties were separated. Except the McGoverns, all were sworn out. The jury found a verdict of guilty as to McGovern, and not guilty as to the Rills, but that the latter pay the costs in their own case. McGovern was sentenced to pay a fine of thirty dollars and costs.

A petition of Barbara Burke, the Court fixed January 15, 1870, for the hearing of the testimony concerning the insanity of Peter Burke.

William Welsh was indicted for selling liquor without license. It having appeared that he sold by mistake, a *nolle pros.* was entered upon payment of costs.

William White was acquitted of a charge of forcible entry, and the county ordered to pay the costs.

Court adjourned early in the afternoon.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

The case of Bigley and wife and Buffum and others is still on trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

11. McCaslin's Exr. vs. McAboy.
77. Campbell vs. Steamer "Colonel."
165. Hays vs. Carlisle.
173. Carroll & Snyder vs. Hall & Co.
174. Faber vs. Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas. Co., and Coke Co.
23. (O. L.) Calhoun & Edwards vs. Frank.
142. Bassett vs. Hill.
143. Morrow vs. Hill.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

The case of Franz vs. Knox is still on trial. The following is the trial list for to-day:

368. Beckert vs. Shunk.
392. Riter vs. Voskeep et al.
394. Imff vs. Merrick.
395. E. & L. Association vs. Ketterle.
400. Stewart vs. Williams.
403. Getty vs. Sneathing.
3. American Iron Co. vs. O'Connor.
5. Ground vs. Allegheny City.
14. Tannabill vs. Pfaff.
15. Blakely vs. Moreland.

Nos. 384 and 393 are fixed for Friday.

United States District Court at Erie—Judge McCandless and McKennan.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

An important decision was delivered in the United States Court at Erie, on Tuesday, in the case of the United States vs. Jacob Schantz and James Wright, indicted for violating the revenue law by distilling without payment of special tax, for distilling without having given bond, and for distilling without bonded warehouse. The defendants are residents of this city, and it was alleged that they had a distillery in the old Fifth ward. The offense was alleged to have been committed in 1868, and the indictment was not found until October 21st, 1869. The case was called up in the Circuit Court, Judge McKennan presiding, having been certified to that Court from the District Court. When the case was called up, W. Dewees Camp and S. S. Spencer, Esqs., counsel for the defendants, raised the point that the offences charged were committed within two years before the finding of the indictment, and that consequently the prosecution was barred by the statute of limitation. The question was fully argued by both sides, but by the counsel in the affirmative, and by District Attorney Carnahan in opposition. Judge McKennan delivered the opinion of the Court, Judge McCandless concurring.

THE OPINION

The defendants are indicted for violations of the act of Congress, entitled "an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, &c.," as amended by the act of July 13, 1866.

First. By carrying on the business of distillers of spirits without having paid the special tax imposed by law.

Second. By carrying on the business of distilling without having given bonds.

Third. By engaging in the business of distilling, and making distilled spirits without having provided a bonded warehouse.

To this indictment the defendants have pleaded specially that the offenses therein charged were not committed within two years before the finding of the indictment. It is admitted that the offenses so charged were not committed within two years, but that they were committed within five years before the finding of the indictment. The question is thus presented: Are the defendants protected by the statute of limitations?

By the act for the limitation of crimes, passed April 30, 1790, all prosecutions for offenses not capital, or for fines or forfeitures under any penal statute, are barred, "unless the indictment or information for the same shall be found or instituted within two years from the time of committing the offense, or incurring the fine or forfeiture aforesaid." If this act is applicable to the present case, it is clear that the defendants cannot be convicted. The third section of the act of March 26, 1804, second statute, at large, 276, gives "all and any person or persons, guilty of any crime arising under the revenue laws of the United States, or incurring any fine or forfeiture by breaches of such laws, power to prosecute the same to effect, provided the indictment or information be found at any time within five years after committing the offense or offenses, for the fine or forfeiture, any law or provision to the contrary notwithstanding. The general terms of this section would seem to embrace offenses created by the act upon which this indictment is founded, but an elaborate argument has been made by the defendants' counsel to show that it is to be restricted in its application to offenses defined, or penalties imposed by laws relating to the importation of goods, etc.; and this for the reason that only such laws are to be regarded as revenue laws as relate to the collection. Act of March 2d, 1794. The argument has failed to convince us of the soundness of such interpretation. Its fundamental infirmity is in confounding the instrumentality with the result. Taxation is the means by which revenue is raised, and revenue is, therefore, the product or fruit of taxation. It matters not in what form the power of taxation may be exercised, or to what subjects it may be applied, its exercise is intended to provide means for the support of the Government, and the means so provided are necessarily to be regarded as the internal revenue. Duties upon imports are imposed for the same general object, and because they are so imposed the money thus produced is considered revenue, not because it is derived from that particular source. So also with regard to the act—upon which the indictment in this case is founded—its object is to furnish financial sustenance to the Government: its title expressly declares it to be "an act to provide internal revenue," &c. The taxes imposed by it when paid are to be applied to national objects, and constitute a part of the revenue of the Government. It is, therefore, manifestly a revenue law, and as such comes within the purview of the act of 1804.

If any confirmation of this interpretation is needed it will be found in the fourteenth section of the act of July 20, 1868, which provides that all fines, penalties and forfeitures accruing under the internal revenue laws, and all suits and proceedings for the recovery thereof, shall be subject to the limitations prescribed by the act of 1804, and that the limitation for the prosecution of offenses shall be three years, except in cases of offenses within it, is extended to five years. And the jury is so instructed.

The case was submitted to the jury after the opinion of the Court had been delivered, and a verdict of not guilty rendered.

SENTENCED TO THE PENITENTIARY.

In the United States District Court at Erie, on Tuesday, the parties implicated in the Moscow Postoffice robbery were sentenced by Judge McCandless. Clarence Simpson, who turned State's evidence, and William H. Yeager, a student at law, both pleading guilty, were indicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment each at hard labor in the Western Penitentiary, and to pay the costs of prosecution. Silas Halstead was considered by the Court to be an old offender, and was sentenced for seven years in the Penitentiary and the costs. Wm. Spencer, convicted of planning the job, was sentenced to seven years imprisonment, to hard labor, and to pay the costs of prosecution. The prisoners were then remanded to jail to await transportation to Allegheny.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Hunter, January 12th, 1870:

Mr. M. Downey to Henry Schoenhower, November 11, 1869: 1 acre 92½ perches in Leet township.....$125

Gottleib Fisher to Geo. Eibel, January 8, 1870: 8 lots in Elizabeth Eibel's plan, Reserve township.....$125

Pittsburgh Glass Manufacturing Company to F. M. Townsend, in lease, August 2, 1869: 100 by 240 feet on Washington street, Birmingham.....$22,000

George Lindsay to O. H. Woodworth and W. C. Davidson, December 22, 1869: 20 by 81 feet on Leslie street, Allegheny.....$5,000

John Warner to William Schutz, October 21, 1869: lot in Boggs & Allen's plan, Lower St. Clair township.....$800

Lydia Gordon to R. M. Stewart, May 17, 1869: 1 acres and 42 perches in Penn Township.....$63

Sheriff Cinley to Thos. Smith; December 4, 1869: 121 acres and 67 perches in Indiana township.....$10

C. Hanson Love to Joseph Reed; May 8, 1869: lots 89 and 90 in the Lorenz plan, Charlier's township.....$200

T. Deitrich to Martin Pfister; January 8, 1870: 24 by 100 feet on Allen street, Fifteenth ward.....$1,140

J. W. Robinson to Wm. McQueen; November 15, 1869: 40 by 210 feet at Glendale, Kilbreate township.....$150

Sheriff Cinley to J. E. McElvy; December 18, 1869: lots 35 and 36 in Patterson's plan, Bloomfield.....$1,000

Henry Saegerbrock to George Meister; July 31, 1869: 20 by 129 feet on High street, Spring Garden plan, Allegheny.....$1,000

G. A. and C. H. Miersch to Adam Krugh; June 15, 1869: 24 by 133 feet on Crawford street, Pittsburg.....$1,000

Conrad Meyer to Chas. Halter; 17 by 50 feet, and 16 by 15 feet, and 16 by 20 feet, on Carson street, Birmingham.....$5,000

Moses Lake to Thomas Farrow and others; Oct. 11, 1869: 2½ acres and 7 perches of coal in Lincoln township.....$3,209

John R. Boyd to Thomas Farrow and others; Aug. 18, 1869: 30 acres and 12 perches of coal, in above township.....$4,511

John Mierhofer to Frederick W. Cardenale; July 13, 1869: 24 by 132 feet on Fayette street, Allegheny.....$1,250

Wm. J. Boyd to Chas. J. Brocket; July 27, 1869: 25 by 115 feet in Temperanceville.....$375

Nicholas Bergeman to Louise Arent; March 5, 1869: 20 by 241; feet on Chestnut street, Allegheny.....$1,000

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Progress in Light Gymnastics, Drawing, Etc.

Less than a year ago, as many of our readers are aware, light gymnastics and drawing were introduced into our public schools, and that these branches of learning have been successfully taught and attended with beneficial results, no one who feels an interest in the work of common school education, and who takes the time to visit our schools, will doubt. A vast deal of time and labor has been expended, to make the existing school system perfect, and the continual addition of important branches of learning have a tendency to bring it up to the desired standard. As a general thing, the pupils have received drawing and light gymnastics with the greatest favor, and this has had the effect of producing the most wonderful results. In no school in the city is this fact more noticeable, than in the Grant sub-district school (old Third and Fifth wards), of which Mr. I. N. Stephenson is the efficient principal.

Tuesday morning one of our reporters happened in this school rather unexpectedly, and under the guidance of the Principal was conducted through the rooms of the large and spacious building, where the classes were pursuing their usual recitations.

In room No. 1, Miss Ward, teacher, was found a large number of very small children—Hebrewites, Irish, and in fact representatives of almost all the nationalities. Here is taught the A B C's from card. The enrollment for the holidays is about fifty-five.

In room No. 2, Miss McElroy, has an enrollment of fifty-eight. The studies are first reader, first lessons in the multiplication table and first lessons in drawing.

In room No. 3, Miss McLean teacher, the multiplication table throughout is learned and the first reader used. The enrollment is fifty-five.

Room No. 4 has an enrollment of sixty-four, Miss M. McElroy is the teacher. The same studies are here pursued, only in a more advanced form of the books. While in this room Miss McElroy, at the suggestion of the Principal, put her scholars through the gymnastic exercises, and the interest which they manifested was really astonishing. The wrist exercise, foot exercise, knee exercise and various other gyrations were gone through with in a surprising manner. When the exercises had been concluded the faces of the scholars were flushed like when they first enter school in the morning, and they fell to studying in good earnest. These exercises are held twice every day, immediately after recess, in the lower room, and on wet days the small scholars prefer the gymnastic drill to the recess. The drill is taught entirely without books, a gentleman of Cleveland having imparted the form to the teachers, and they instruct the scholars from their own knowledge. The drill our reporter witnessed, has only been in operation about three weeks, and some of the scholars are not as perfect in it as they will be in a short time.

Room No. 5, Miss Hastings teacher, has an enrollment of forty-eight. The enrollment increases according to the grade of the rooms. Here the second reader is completed and subtraction commenced. Spelling is also taught, the scholar being compelled to pronounce the list of words and the order in which they come, and spell the same without a book. Tuesday was drawing day in this room, and the sketches on the blackboard, which are invariably drawn from memory, were quite fine.

Room No. 6, Miss Hebron teacher, also has an enrollment of forty-eight. Perfect lessons entitle the scholar to a reward, which reward is found in the allowance of the scholar to go to the black board and write. This also constitutes a lesson in itself.

Room No. 7, the last of the Primary Department, is taught by Miss McKnight, the average enrollment being fifty.

Rooms Nos. 8 and 9, first and second Medium, taught respectively by Misses Mitchell and Crooks, have an enrollment of forty-two and forty. The usual studies are pursued here.

The second room No. 10, Miss Gallagher is thirty-five. Considerable attention is here paid to the drawing lesson, and a row is decidedly good feature lately introduced in the study of Geography is for the scholar to draw the map of a country on the blackboard, mark the prominent points, and then with a pointer and ruler by what points is made, its distance from one point to another, &c. These maps are drawn altogether from memory, and the explanations of some of the little girls and boys of twelve on the board on Tuesday displayed considerable intellect and a wonderful memory. While in this room, the scholars of No. 9 came brought in the new drilling which was had.

Miss McClarren, teacher of room No. 11, being the last of the medium department, has an enrollment of forty-four. Here the scholar receives the instruction which prepares him to enter room No. 12 of the grammar department, Miss Johnson teacher. The enrollment of this room is forty-two. From here the school passes to No. 13, Miss Graham teacher, a specimen of reading and grammar lesson given in this room by some of the scholars, which reflected the highest credit. The analysis of sentences given by the teacher is done away altogether without the book, and the grammar for the most part is discarded.

Room No. 14, Miss Sarah Wallace, teacher, is where the class intended to be sent to the High School, is prepared. The present class numbers fifty-six, and is expected to be under the tuition of Miss Wallace and the Principal, the latter imparting the knowledge of Algebra to them, while Miss Wallace watches over them in all of the other studies. In Mathematics and Algebra, as well as all of the minor studies, we believe the class cannot be excelled. Last year the entire class, consisting of twenty pupils, was admitted to the High School No. 1 grade.

The system of graduation in use in this school is such that the scholars by their own conduct indicate when an early entrance into the High School. Five weeks first grade, or perfect lessons, entitles the scholars to promotion. Four weeks of imperfect lessons retrogrades the scholar to a lower class.

Drawing and gymnastics are not regular studies, but have been adopted as a means of forming habits of quickness of perception and the school system. Grammar, as already stated, is not taught by the book, but by the teachers. The average enrollment of the whole school during the year was seven hundred.

The entire school is under the supervision and care of the Principal, who while deserving of credit, does not come in for so large a portion as the teachers of the various rooms. To them is due the efficiency in which the several branches of the Grant School and this has been frequently manifested from the hearty encomiums paid by the Board of Directors to the most efficient corps of teachers connected with any school in the city.

Once a week the small children, about two hundred in number, are congregated in the large hall of the school building, and there a gymnastic drill takes place. Once a week the pupils of the primary department assemble in the hall and pass the time in declamations. The night school of this district was composed of any in the city, the attendance being one hundred and twenty-three—51 of which were girls.

Prof. Rohbock's Concert.

Lovers of fine music will not forget the grand vocal and instrumental concert, which takes place this evening, under the immediate direction of Prof. Rohbock, at the First Baptist Church, on Fourth avenue between Grant and Ross streets. As already announced, the concert is for the benefit of the Church mentioned, and the proceeds are to be devoted principally to assist in paying for the new and handsome organ erected in the Church not long since. A most delightful programme has been arranged for the occasion and we can assure our readers it will be successfully performed. It comprises the most choice selections of our best composers, and the manner in which they will be rendered by such artists as Miss Cora Brown, Miss Annie Wells, Miss Foerster and Messrs. Everson, Bowen and Doerge cannot fail in attracting a large audience. The reputation of there artists is well known in this community, and we need only to mention their names in order to fill the chapel to overflowing. The first organ solo—"Trauermerel," from Schuman—will be a grand feature of the entertainment, and will no doubt be rendered in fine style by Mr. John Q. Everson. Those who have not yet heard the new organ in the church should avail themselves of the opportunity presented this evening. Competent judges say that it is the peer in quality of finish of any of the noble instruments of praise now found in our churches, and it is intended that our citizens generally, and especially the appreciative lovers of superior organ music shall have an opportunity of judging whether it is indeed worthy of this high companionship. Full programmes may be had at the book store of Sloan & King on Fourth avenue, and tickets as well. The price of the latter is, we are informed, *only fifty cents.*

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

LARCENY CASES.

John Ninick charged William Franzenbach with the larceny of an accordeon of the value of nine dollars. James Brown charged the same individual with the larceny of about five dollars in specie. Franzenbach was arrested for drunkenness on Tuesday night, and yesterday morning was sent to jail for forty-eight hours, in default of a fine of one dollar and costs. The articles alleged to have been stolen seem to have been taken during Franzenbach's potations on Tuesday evening. He will have a hearing to-day.

Michael Gruber charged John Fisher with the larceny of a coat valued at ten dollars and razors worth two dollars each. The defendant stepped at Gruber's saloon Tuesday night, and when he went away took with him the articles mentioned. Fisher was arrested, and after a hearing sent to jail.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

LARCENY AND RECEIVING CASES.

Charles F. Good was charged yesterday, before Alderman McMasters, with keeping a gambling house, W. N. Fleming prosecutor. The house is kept on Fifth avenue extended, and it is alleged that card playing and gambling are carried on every night to a late hour. A warrant was issued.

FIGHTS IN VIRGIN ALLEY.

Kate Hanley appeared before Alderman McMasters yesterday, and made information against Henry Ward for assault and battery. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant met her in Virgin alley, when he kicked her, knocked her down, and otherwise abused her. Warrant issued.

[Before Alderman Mullin.]

LARCENY CASES.

Matilda Stephenson alleged before Alderman Mullin yesterday, that Vern Dunny had forced open her sewing machine, and stolen cards of trimming, valued at $1 20. The accused was arrested, but there being no evidence against her, she was discharged, the prosecutrix paying the costs.

Peter Hutchinson, who resides in the Seventh ward, Allegheny, reported a few days ago twenty-one yards of carpet for fifteen dollars. He subsequently missed the carpet, and that the carpet was missing, and suspecting Samuel Dorne of the larceny made information against him. That night the thief returned the carpet, and yesterday the information was withdrawn.

[Before Alderman Bolster, of Allegheny.]

A SEDUCTION CASE.

Barbara Abel yesterday made information before Alderman Bolster against Charles Exter, for seduction. Both parties are quite young, and have but recently arrived from Germany. The girl states that about a year ago the defendant seduced her under a promise of marriage. The accused was arrested and entered bail for a hearing.

[Before Alderman Arent, of Allegheny.]

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

John Mohr visited the office of Alderman Arent yesterday, and made information against Maria Shaler for breach of the peace. He alleges that the defendant came to his house the previous evening and acted in a disorderly manner. When ejected from the house, she continued her demonstrations in the yard. The accused was arrested, and the case settled by the defendant paying the costs.

[Before Alderman Koenig.]

LARCENY BY BAILEE.

A Frenchman named John Bonk came to the office of Alderman Koenig yesterday, and preferred a charge of larceny by bailee against Margaret Schnebel. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant having assented to marry him, he gave her at different times two gold rings, valued at thirteen dollars, a dress valued at six dollars and a pair of earrings valued at three dollars. But, as is further alleged, she now refuses to marry him, and also return the presents. A warrant was issued.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.—Clarence M. Simpson, William H. Yeager, Silas Halstead and William Spencer, who were tried in the United states District Court at Erie on a charge of robbing the mails at the Moscow Postoffice, and convicted, and who were sentenced on Tuesday by Judge McCandless, were conveyed to this city last evening and taken to the Penitentiary. Simpson and Yeager were sentenced for five years, Halstead for six years, and Spencer for seven years.

The Mercantile Library Election.

The polls did not close until half-past ten o'clock Tuesday night, and the tellers were busy counting until four o'clock yesterday morning, so that it was impossible to announce the result in yesterday's paper. The number of votes received was 715. The "Reinlarl" ticket was elected except the candidate for Treasurer. The following was the vote:

President—J. R. McCune, 46; J. A. Hutchinson, 596.

Vice President—H. M. Long, 680, no opposition.

Secretary—A. H. Lane, 703; no opposition.

Treasurer—F. L. Stephenson, 376; D. P. Corwin, 316.

Directors—J. H. Bailey, 681; W. N. Howard, 663; J. McH. Reinhart, 499; W. P. Herbert, 392; C. P. Shea, 657; R. C. Aldrech, 317; W. L. Chalfant, 539; J. E. Morgan, Jr., 148.

Auditors—T. B. Sweringen, 483; Alex. Laughlin, Jr., 431; Cyrus Clark, Jr., 571; Allan C. Bagewell, 223; B. F. wyman, 210.

Joseph Dilworth received twenty-six votes for President, but had declined to be a candidate. Of the voters, forty-six ladies voted by proxy.

The officers elect are well fitted for the positions, but the friends of Mr. D. P. Corwin were greatly surprised at his defeat. When it was understood that he was a member of the Association, the principle of rotation is the only reason which can be assigned for his defeat. Mr. Stephenson, his successor, will no doubt make a good Treasurer.

Asthma.

A spasmodic affection of the bronchial tubes, which are covered with a dry, tenacious phlegm. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will in some cases give immediate relief. Coughs, colds and throat diseases, the Troches have proved their efficacy.

"An old lady friend having tried many remedies for asthma with no benefit, found great relief from the Troches."—*Rev. Dr. Letts, Frankford.*

Dexter Washing Machine

Has only been in the market a year. Sales now are one hundred and fifty per day hundred per month.

It has no equal; successful wherever introduced.

It is simple, cheap, durable and effective, and in accomplishing the purpose of washing is unrivaled.

With permission we give the following references:

Mr. S. C. Robb, 91 Federal street, Allegheny.
T. C. Little, Sewickley.
J. Porter, Sewickley.
E. Johnson, 47 Rebecca street, Allegheny.
J. Keeh, 48 Rebecca street, Allegheny.
E. Rogland, 42 Carroll street, Allegheny.
Mr. Hammon, 154 Sheffield street, Allegheny.
E. Hughes, 48 Anderson street, Allegheny.
A. Mcmullough, North and Tremont streets, Allegheny.
T. M. Marshall, Esq., Perrysville road.
W. Burgess, Perrysville road.
A. H. Rowan, 238 Robinson street.
J. C. Patterson, 198 Robinson street.
J. Parkhill, 41 Sheffield street.
T. Scandret, 283 Rebecca street.
J. Gluiat, 36 Fayette street.
Rev. T. M. Wilson, Sharpsburg.
J. Miller, 34 Hemlock street.
D. Donavan, 49 Washington street.
W. Randolph, 158 Washington street.
Dr. J. Mitchell, 33 Church avenue.

PITTSBURGH.

Mrs. A. Milner, 129 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.
J. Rowly, 53 Fourth avenue.
M. A. Scanlien, 71 Fourth avenue.
A. Deihl, 47 Third avenue.
J. E. Adams, 89 Penn street.
M. McGoverh, 271 Liberty street.
T. G. Eble, 198 Grant street.
S. McMasters, Esq., 109 Grant street.
Smythe, 8 Eighth street.
J. H. Maxwell, 186 Penn street.
W. J. Creswell, 42 Colwell street.
J. O'Connell, 282 Penn street.
R. Black, 22 Ninth street.
J. T. Patterson, 96 Liberty street.
T. Welsh, Smallman street.
G. Greenwood, 49 Pike street.
E. Flanigan, 89 Third street.
J. Rinehart, 157 Smithfield street.
A. Hunter, 157 Smithfield street.
H. D. Breed, 249 Fifth avenue.
A. Folger, 1,072 Penn street.

We are not convenient to pay cash, this machine can be paid for by the Month.

No. 12 Federal street, Allegheny City.

To Save Money, Save Your Fuel.

This can be done by using Jas. Old's patent attachment to your grates.

It divides a grate's area into a spot of fire, a less supply of coal than any invention now before the public.

This improvement is so arranged as to be easily adjusted to any *grate* at a very small expense. It is free from dust and will burn any kind of coal from the finest dust to the largest lumps, burning all to ashes, thereby causing no waste in heat or fuel. State and county rights for sale. For further information apply to Jos. W. Nicklin, agent, 49 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, or 96 Fremont street, Allegheny.

The Living Machine.

Injure the main spring of a watch and every portion of the works becomes disordered. The human stomach is to the human system what that elastic piece of metal is to a chronometer. It influences the action of the other organs, and controls, to a certain extent, the whole living machine. The comparison may be carried further: for as the weakness or debility of the mainspring is indicated on the face of the timepiece, so also is the weakness or other disorder of the stomach betrayed by the face of the invalid. The complexion is sallow or jaded; the eyes are deficient in lustre and intelligence, and there is a worn, anxious expression in the whole countenance. This will plainly be a written words could do, that the *great nourishing organ* whose office it is to minister to the wants of the body, and to sustain and renew all its parts, is not performing its duty. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are renovating and regulating, and to accomplish this end Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be relied upon as the *only thing needful.* The broken main spring of a watch may be replaced by a new one, but the human frame can only be repaired and strengthened, and this is one of the objects of the famous vegetable restorative which for seventeen years has been waging a successful contest with dyspepsia in all climates. As a specific for indigestion it stands alone. When the resources of the pharmacopœia have been exhausted, without relief, doling many cases the victim of the complaint, a course of this wholesome and painless, yet powerful, stimulant effects a perfect and permanent cure. In all cases of dyspepsia the liver is more or less disordered, and upon this important organ, as well as upon the stomach and bowels, the Bitters act with singular distinctness, regulating and rejuvenating every secretive and assimilating organ on which bodily and mental health depend.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Notice the advertisement of the new firm, No. 240 Liberty street. J. D. Thompson.

Combs and Brushes.

Any of our readers who are in want of Combs, Brushes, Hair Pins, &c., can be accommodated by calling at *Joseph Fleming's, 81 Market street,* for quality, variety and cheapness his stock is unequalled in the city.

Country Merchants

In search of a place to purchase their drugs and medicines to their best advantage, and save money, should call at McClarran & McKennan's drug store, 85 Market street, near Fifth avenue.

Silver Plated Ware.

For the latest designs—plain, chaste and elaborate—see R. E. Breed & Co.'s stock, 100 Wood street.

R. E. Breed & Co.

All that is new and elegant in silver plated ware will be found at 100 Wood street.

Latest from the Ladies.

Since the introduction of Pinlon's